

PARLIAMENT'S FIRST DUTY SEEN AS PEACEMAKING

Brigadier-General Crozier Advocates Reducing Possibilities of War

U. S. UNDERSTANDING IS ESSENTIAL NEED

No Nation, However, It Is Felt Can Afford to Be Unprepared

LONDON.—"One of the first tasks the new Labor Government has to face," said Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "will be to satisfy itself that the estimates for the army and navy are drawn up in conformity with Great Britain's actual international undertakings and imperial responsibilities and nothing else. The next Parliament must be a Parliament of world peacemakers."

General Crozier is a soldier of distinction who commanded the fourth British division in France during the German offensive in March, 1918, and who since the war has aided Viscount Cecil's efforts on behalf of the League of Nations. He made a special study of the "military mentality of Europe" while serving as inspector-general of the Lithuanian army. In 1920 he raised and commanded an auxiliary division of the Royal Irish Constabulary resigning over the question of the Government's administrative policy.

Understanding With United States "Our first duty," says General Crozier

"Our first duty," says General Crozier "is to acquire a complete and open understanding with America on all vital things. Our second to clarify the rules of war at sea regarding contraband, the right of search, blockade, and continuous voyage. America now demands the right to convey her produce where she will on the high seas, if she is not at war and other countries are. Hence her cruisers."

"The fact of Paris has made it easier for us to meet this claim, as war is in most cases illegal. It is inconceivable that America would desire to trade with a law-breaking country."

"In the meantime the question arises: Is any Secretary of State for War strong enough to force the Army Council to a strict compliance with the altered requirements of the day? In any case, in order that his hands be strengthened, the new War Secretary should be armed with Cabinet minutes signed by the Prime Minister setting out clearly the actual conditions and ordering obedience to them."

British Requirements "We are not an arrogant or an aggressive nation, but we require our second line of defense. We are now

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Wisconsin Bill Bars Dog Races; Up to Governor

Economic and Moral Issues Stressed in Action Against Tracks

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Professional dog racing has been voted out of the State of Wisconsin by the Legislature, and the bill awaits the signature of Gov. Walter J. Kohler.

Legislative action resulted from a two-year fight waged by citizens and business men who objected to the undesirable influence of the dog tracks on the communities in which they were located as much as to the exorbitant amounts of money which the promoters of the races took from the men and women who patronized them.

Until the first track was opened near Milwaukee in August of 1927, dog racing was unknown in Wisconsin. A month after the "sport" was introduced, Milwaukee merchants and business firms began to realize that, aside from the moral issue involved in the "contributions and refund" game, the issue had an important economic aspect.

Thousands of dollars going into the pockets of the race promoters each night soon were missed by tradesmen in the nearby communities. The number of "bad" accounts in department stores climbed. Landlords found tenants unable to pay their rent. The situation took on an aspect which smacked of the old saloon days.

With the coming of another summer, a second track was opened, also near Milwaukee. Both enterprises flourished with increasing patronage, despite arrests of several race officials and test suits brought in an attempt to obtain convictions under the state anti-gambling laws. The race track promoters evaded prosecution by contending that their operations did not come under the provisions of the state gambling statutes.

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54 Nations Represented at Y. M. C. A. Meeting

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—YOUNG Men's Christian Association delegates, representing 10,374 associations from 54 countries, joined with the British members in a service at Westminster Abbey, here, to celebrate the eighty-fifth anniversary of this worldwide organization.

Sir Arthur Yapp, the national secretary, recalled the foundation of the Y. M. C. A. in 1844 by George Williams (afterwards Sir George) and 11 other young business men at a meeting in a small room above a store in St. Paul's Churchyard.

POPE'S LETTER IS SURPRISE TO FASCIST CIRCLES

Vatican Condemnation of Mussolini Was Quite Unexpected

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME.—The Pope's letter to Benito Mussolini, relative to the Lateran accords which was published in the Osservatore Romano, and in which the former deplored the speeches of the Prime Minister, has caused an enormous impression in Fascist political circles, especially as it was entirely unexpected. The crisis, it is felt here, shows that Italy-Vatican relations, in spite of the recent reconciliation, are always extremely delicate. It is not unlikely that Signor Mussolini will once more define those relations.

The Pope's letter is one of the most outspoken documents that has been issued from the Vatican in recent times, and while it will certainly please Roman Catholics both in Italy and abroad, it will be received by Fascists with mixed feelings, for there is hardly a single point in Signor Mussolini's famous speech in the Chamber of Deputies which is not strongly criticized by the Pope.

As the negotiations for a settlement of the Roman question were kept strictly secret, the explanations and interpretation now given by the two principal negotiators, namely, the Duke and the Pope, to both the Italian church, which was offensive to both the Pope and to Roman Catholics. Nor does the Pope approve Signor Mussolini's view on the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Italy and moreover he has been offended by the Duke's frequent assertion that Italy made no renunciations or concessions to the church, as well as by the state's determination to continue to control the activity of the Roman Catholic Church in Italy and over its clergy, as if they were "suspicious characters."

Non-Roman Catholic Cults The Pope pertinently reminds Signor Mussolini that it was not the church that had attempted to spoil the Italian state, but exactly the opposite had happened. The Pope finds no objection to the changed terminology for non-Roman Catholic cults in Italy, which henceforth are "admitted" instead of "tolerated," so long as it is clearly and loyally understood that the (Roman) Catholic religion is, according to both the Italian Constitution and the Lateran Treaty, the only religion in the Italian state, with the logical and juridical consequences such a situation, especially in regard to propaganda.

The Pope accordingly finds inadmissible the absolute freedom of religious discussion, since such freedom would be tantamount to a denial of the Catholic faith.

Moving Pictures of Sunrise on Moon Recorded by Princeton Astronomers

Reveal 66,000 Square Miles of the Planet's Area, Including the Giant Crater, Copernicus—High Peaks Illuminated by Glow of Rays

PRINCETON, N. J.—What is considered an unusual experiment in astronomy was carried on here when motion pictures of sunrise on the moon were successfully recorded on films. John Q. Stewart, associate professor of astronomical physics at Princeton University, has announced the results of the work.

Robert Fleming Arnot, a consulting engineer of Upper Montclair, N. J., with his son and a graduate student, were responsible for the construction of the apparatus. Mr. Arnot's device has filmed the moon at 240 times less the distance between the earth and the satellite. When projected on a screen the pictures reveal 66,000 square miles of the moon's area.

The device consists of a small motion-picture camera using a 16-millimeter film and a special electric motor. This was hooked onto the eyepiece of the telescope by means of an aluminum frame. The pictures were taken at the slow rate of one

every six seconds, or 100 times slower than the usual rate. When the pictures are projected, the sun rises 100 times faster than normal. One film shows the giant crater, Copernicus, while the mountain walls which form the circle of this crater are slightly visible on the screen. Calculations have put the diameter of the crater at 56 miles.

The sunrise line of the moon travels across its surface at the slow rate of nine miles an hour at the equator, which contrasts with a corresponding speed on earth of more than 1000 miles an hour. High peaks on the moon are illuminated six hours before the glow of the sun's rays has disappeared from the neighboring plain.

The film of Copernicus was recorded on May 17 and 18, between 9:30 p. m. and 1:30 a. m., eastern daylight time. At that time the moon was nine days old, or two days past its first quarter. The large crater is then on the left-hand edge of the bright part of the moon, and can be viewed with ordinary field glasses.

HOUSE FIELD DAY ON CENSUS BILL MORE THAN FUN

Real Progress, Says Tilson, Is to Avoid Passage of Reapportionment

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives has sustained a grave loss.

Its carefully nurtured and zealously advertised reputation for being the more "efficient, workmanlike and deliberative" body as between it and the Senate has been seriously injured.

One frank half-hour's legislation and months of labored effort went careening. In vain did Republican floor leaders plead and caution restraint. The House was unimpaired.

Of the Senate census-reapportionment bill, that the chamber throughout the afternoon had been seriously deliberating, a field-day was made. That the long-delayed and vitally urgent legislation was jeopardized counted for nothing. The House at times almost riotously plunged ahead and left behind it a string of difficult legislative tangles—to say nothing of its battered reputation.

Way Out Not Clear

When it was finally all over and Republican floor leaders were able to go over the situation, not all their parliamentary skill and ingenuity could evolve a way out of the jungle. Two long sittings of the House Rules Committee were unavailing.

It was entirely unexpected that the House, nothing could be done but to start all over again. Several of the leaders defensively explained that, after all, the House had a "little rumormongering" due to it. It had been so completely and thoroughly deceived that it could not help revealing a little.

It all started when a southern-western coalition approved, an amendment by Homer Hoch (R.), Representative from Kansas, excluding all negroes from the count on which reapportionments would be based. The Senate after thorough debate of the proposal had defeated it by a wide margin. The House approved it by a 183 to 123 vote after Mr. Hoch had to worded the revision that if it was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court the rest of the measure would not be affected.

Administration leaders, Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker; John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority manager; E. Hart Fenn (R.), Representative from Connecticut, chairman of the House Census Committee.

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U. S. Tariff Policy 'Menace to Europe,' Is French Claim

105 Chambers of Commerce Presidents Call Nations to Concerted Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS.—Some dissatisfaction with the United States tariff policy exists in France and has been voiced through a resolution passed by the presidents of 105 Chambers of Commerce in congress assembled.

They not only ask the French Government to take the necessary steps to diminish the severity of American tariffs but they also called on all European countries to join with France on this issue.

The essential part of the resolution reads: "That the various governments of the European nations which are gravely menaced as regards their economic future by the customs policy of the United States, whose tariff, as recently voted by the House of Representatives, will constitute an insurmountable barrier for most goods, shall agree among themselves in order to take requisite measures of defense in union."

Efforts are now being made to bring this subject up for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on June 25.

REPARATIONS REPORT READY FOR SIGNATURE

PARIS.—The report of the expert committee, embodying the Young plan for a definitive settlement of German reparations, will be signed by the representatives of seven nations on the afternoon of June 7, at the Hotel George V, according to present arrangements.

Furnishing a Home on Wheels

A CARAVAN de luxe with three compartments was the solution of the housing problem found by two English women. Read about their experiences

Tomorrow on the HOUSEHOLD ARTS PAGE

British Embassy Goes Dry; Ambassador to Halt Imports

Sir Esme Howard Refuses to Approve Further Requests for Liquor—Step Hailed as Important in Hoover Move to 'Clean Up' Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Sir Esme Howard has taken a step which may prove the most important one possible in reducing the amount of drinking in official Washington. In accordance with a statement made in a recent letter to James T. Carter of Lynchburg, Va., that the British Ambassador is willing to forgo his right to diplomatic liquor, members of the British Embassy staff have been informed that hereafter requests for shipments of diplomatic liquor will not be signed by Sir Esme.

The conditions under which "diplomatic liquor" is obtained in Washington are as follows:

An order is put in by the embassy or legation for whatever stock it wants, the order going to foreign agents. This liquor is consigned to the embassy or legation which gave the order. The ambassador or minister then informs the State Department that such a consignment has been ordered, and is expected to arrive at a certain port. The State Department informs the Treasury Department, which then issues orders to customs authorities to permit a

representative of the embassy or legation to receive it on the presentation of proper credentials. The liquor is then loaded on a truck, accompanied by a representative of the embassy or legation, proceeds to Washington.

Whether the example of Sir Esme Howard will be followed is a matter under discussion here. If diplomats should voluntarily surrender their privileges a large amount of the liquor supply of Washington would be cut off.

"Embassy liquor" is spoken of more frequently than bootleg liquor. There has been a tendency to consider it perfectly proper to partake of the hospitality of the embassies and legations in the form of liquor by persons who seldom drink elsewhere. In some cases there has been trouble about minor employees selling liquor. There are more instances where liquor is a gift from some one within the embassy or legation to outsiders.

There is a new attitude about drinking in Washington. The unwavering position of the President and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

ILLINOIS SENATE ENDS WET DRIVE; HALTS ALL BILLS

House Victory for Liquor Measure Proves Only a False Hope

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Effort to repeal the Illinois prohibition law, has been repulsed in the State Senate and, with it the entire drive of the wets has broken down. When the Senate took up the wet measures, the drys recorded three victories within two days.

The wets had several bills, but the chief one was aimed at the state prohibition act of 1921 and the search and seizure act of 1919. A referendum was written in as a vote catching device. In the Senate the bill was represented as not primarily a wet and dry measure but as a referendum. The Senate, however, voted to protect the state law, 28 to 21.

The bill had been passed in the House by a wet majority and much publicity had been given the vote for repeal. But the wets knew at the time they had no chance of getting their bill through the Senate and delayed action on it there until toward the close of the session. Adjournment is expected next week. Two years ago a similar bill ran the same course. It passed the House only to fail in the Senate.

The day before the Senate disposed of the major wet bill, it killed a resolution passed by the House, calling on the State Attorney-General to file suit in the United States Supreme Court to test the right of the Volstead act to regulate the manufacture and use of industrial, sacramental and medicinal alcohol. Simultaneously, the Senate also killed a Senate resolution to the same effect. These were finished in a routine way by the executive committee of the Senate voting to take both resolutions on file, and the Senate concurring without comment.

A week or so ago the Senate refused to pass a Senate bill which would have wiped out some of the provisions of the state prohibition law which go farther than the Volstead Act.

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Tomorrow on the HOUSEHOLD ARTS PAGE

HOOPER STARTS REORGANIZATION WITH DRY LAW

Asks Congress to Appoint Board to Recommend Enforcement Changes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—President Hoover has initiated his program of governmental reorganization with a recommendation to Congress that it take steps to formulate legislation looking to drastic improvements in the enforcement of prohibition.

The President's suggestion that a joint congressional committee be named to make an immediate study of this problem for the purpose of submitting definite legislative proposals at the next regular session late this year was cordially received by congressional leaders and steps were promptly taken to meet the President's desires.

Transfer of Bureau

In beginning his program of governmental reorganization with a complete overhauling of the prohibition enforcement machinery, the President has in view transferring the present prohibition bureau from the Treasury to the Department of Justice and combining with it parts of bureaus and other federal agencies that are part of the enforcement machinery.

This project, it has been known for some time, was uppermost in the President's plans for early action during his Administration, and is part not only of his program for reorganizing and modernizing the governmental structure, but improving general law enforcement.

In the President's opinion, the first step in this last effort is enhancing and developing the Government's prohibition enforcement machinery.

The message follows:

"To the Congress of the United States:

"In order to secure the most expedition in the reorganization and concentration of responsibility in administration of the federal bureaus connected with prohibition enforcement, so greatly needed to improve their effectiveness, I recommend that the Congress appoint a joint select committee to make an immediate study of these matters and to formulate recommendations for consideration at the next regular session."

"I shall be glad to appoint a committee from the departments to co-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Hungo-Rumanian Optant Question Is Hanging Fire

Amount of Damages to Be Paid in Dispute, as Well as Methods of Payment

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA.—The Hungo-Rumanian Commission has been continuing its discussions here for some days on the optants' question; that is, the question of compensation to Hungarian landowners for the property confiscated in Transylvania, under the Rumanian land reform act. The Hungarian delegation is led by Baron Josef Sieranber, and the Rumanian by General Davila, Rumanian Minister of Finance.

Previous delegation meetings, both at San Remo, Italy, and Vienna, seemed to promise an early settlement of this long-drawn-out problem, but the present negotiations indicate little progress. Hungary demands 130,000,000 gold crowns while Rumania offers 100,000,000, equivalent to \$20,000,000. The difference in the amount will probably be overcome by not the difference in the method of payment.

Ford to Operate Plant in Russia

Agreement Said to Have Been Signed to Build Factory at Nijni-Novgorod

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW.—Newspapers here express great satisfaction at the news of the Ford agreement by which the American, it is reported, will build a large automobile factory at Nijni-Novgorod and supply the Soviet Union workers with his technical manufacturing secrets. The authorities which plan the rapid industrialization of the country expect to learn much from Mr. Ford's rationalization methods.

Mr. Hinchuk, vice-president of the Commissariat of Trade, said that the agreement was a continuation of the policy of the rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union, the latter being anxious to employ American skill and machinery. Mr. Hinchuk declared that the Ford agreement was especially valuable because it would enable the Soviet Union to develop the infant automobile industry according to the latest methods.

Little Wrens 'Fly' Before They Feather

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky.—Ben T. Downey, a farmer near here, knows of four baby wrens which have been "flying" about the country before their pin feathers sprouted.

Mother Wren found a hole in the side of Mr. Downey's ancient flivver and built a nest under the seat. But the driver did not know it until he noticed the parent bird hovering about every time he returned from a trip to the county seat. When he observed her pop into the hole, Mr. Downey investigated and found her been carrying passengers unaware.

Mother Wren is w-ting with worms and bugs every time the auto returns. The nestlings appear to enjoy their outings.

Cabinet of Venizelos Sends in Resignations

By The Associated Press

THE Cabinet of Premier Venizelos resigned on June 5.

The brief dispatch did not indicate whether the resignation was a formality, prior to inauguration for another term of office of President Kondouriotis, just re-elected, or represented a Government crisis.

BOYS CLUB PLAN TO LINK NATIONS GETS UNDER WAY

Federation International to Help in World Campaign

Better internationalization of Boys' Club work was undertaken by the Boys' Club Federation International at its meeting in Boston with the unanimous adoption of a resolution for a committee to co-operate with the various nations in forming their own national federations of clubs.

The Boys' Club Federation is an organization within the United States. It was explained, the term "International" being added because of its 45 affiliated clubs in other countries. The new committee will help the establishment of national groups of clubs in whatever part of the world possible, and from these national units a true International Federation of Boys' Clubs is planned. The British Isles and Canada, it was said, have already formed federations of their own.

William E. Hall of New York was re-elected president of the Boys' Club Federation, with John Hays Hammond of Washington reassuming the vice-presidency. President Hoover was made honorary president of this federation incorporating 225,000 American boys.

In a business session of the convention an astonishing present and prospective future growth of Boys' Clubs in the United States was recorded. C. J. Atkinson, executive secretary of the federation, reported an increase in club equipment during the past year of \$1,000,000, with a membership growth of nearly 25,000.

Alexander Campbell, in charge of the field work of the federation, described a study of boys' club needs in New York which indicated the necessity of constructing 12 new club buildings with a membership capacity of 35,000 boys. A campaign for establishing six of these is under way, he said.

Originally instigated in New York to determine the effect of Boys' Clubs on juvenile delinquency, Mr. Campbell

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Hardest Job Best, Graduates Are Told

'Don't Be Afraid of Overalls,' Is Advice of Rutgers President

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A doctrine of overalls, grease and grime was preached by Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Rutgers University, in his baccalaureate sermon to the one hundred and sixty-third graduating class.

"You have assimilated poorly what we have been trying to give you at Rutgers," he said, "if you feel yourself above any honest work. Don't be afraid of overalls, nor grease and grime."

"Don't take the easiest job that offers, but rather the hardest one you can find. Don't take a place where promotion goes by seniority, on the sole ground of length of service; find positions where an organization where you must work for every advance."

Dr. Thomas selected a verse from Second Timothy for the subject of his sermon—"Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier." "The only wise counsel is to be prepared to endure hardness and to take your coaching, just as you would to win a place on an athletic team," he said.

Ambassador's London Residence Rejuvenated for General Dawes

House at Prince's Gate, the Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan to America as a Home Abroad for Its Representative, Made Ready for New Occupant

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The home of the American Ambassador at Prince's Gate, London, is the scene of busy preparations for its new occupant, Brig.-Gen. Charles Gates Dawes, former Vice-President of the United States, who is expected to present his credentials at the Court of St. James's shortly after his arrival on June 14.

Many entertainments are being got ready to welcome this distinguished envoy, who will find himself deluged with invitations from the highest in Britain almost as soon as he sets foot upon the plum-colored carpet which covers the marble stairway of this splendid residence, which John Pierpont Morgan presented to the American people in 1926.

General Dawes's first engagement is to dine with the Pilgrims on June 18. Many other functions follow, not the least impressive being that on June 26, when Oxford University, with its picturesque ceremonial in

scarlet-robed processions, dating from the Middle Ages, confers the doctorate of civil law upon the new Ambassador.

General Dawes's companions on this occasion include Viscount Halifax, former Lord Chancellor of England; Marshal Lyautey, former Governor of Morocco; the Marquess de Morny de Val, Spanish Ambassador; Mohamed Mahmoud, Egyptian Prime Minister; Viscount Chelmsford, former Viceroy of India, who also receive delegates.

General Dawes is to make the Prince's Gate house his headquarters here. The library, with its full-length portrait of George Washington, and the bust of Benjamin Franklin, remain as before, but the cleaners have been at work in other parts of the building, both inside and out. The mirrors and Louis XVI furniture have been repolished, the walls redecorated and the old English garden at the back is filled with sweet-scented flowers.

LEAGUE COUNCIL ACTING IN AID OF MINORITIES

Session at Madrid Studies Report of Committee on Dandurand Plan

GIVES FREE APPEAL TO COMPLAINANTS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID.—The Council of the League of Nations opened its fifty-fifth session on the morning of June 5, when it met in the ornate Spanish Senate Chamber here and sitting as a special commission on minorities took up for study the report of its subcommittee of three regarding a new plan for handling the grievances of some 40,000 nationals and their petitions for redress.

Heretofore such petitions have been passed upon by a bureau composed of certain Council members especially appointed for that purpose, and empowered to shelve any complaint it deemed unworthy of the attention of the Council as a whole; the new plan—originated by Raoul Dandurand, Canadian member of the Council, and backed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Minister of Foreign Affairs—intended to abolish this intermediary tribunal and give the complainant an open road to the court of last appeal.

Increase in Publicity

The scheme's opponents argue that it would congest the Council's agenda with many unimportant cases, whereas its supporters declare it would increase publicity and tend to eliminate unfair discrimination.

The meeting opened with two important and familiar figures absent—Sir Austen Chamberlain remains in London because of the resignation of the Baldwin Government, and is supplanted by Sir George Dixon Graham, British Ambassador at Madrid, while Dr. Stresemann will not arrive until June 8, because he prefers to remain absent until after submission of the subcommittee's report on the minorities plan that has his backing.

Rumor is that the report is not entirely favorable to his views and he intends an eleven-hour proposal for postponement of final action until September in the hope that the lapse of time will bring a change of heart among the opposition. The first day's debate was held behind closed doors, but an official communiqué was issued.

Silesian Question on Agenda

In connection with the minorities question the council will also discuss the results of the negotiations which took place between the German and Polish governments in April, with the aim of settling certain points relating to the interpretation of the German-Polish Convention of 1922 on Upper Silesia. Moreover specific complaints concerning the treatment of minorities in German and in Polish Upper Silesia will be brought before the Council.

After these questions have been disposed of, the Council will review the work of the League committees, commissions and conferences which have met since the March session.

Behind the scenes there will be important conversations between the Foreign Ministers on the question of the reparations settlement, and the continuing efforts to bring about a settlement of the Danubian question. It is said that Dr. Stresemann will once more press the case for evacuation.

The people of Madrid were surprised at the sight of 30 motorcars, registration plates removed, flying streamers of the Spanish flag, which are to be placed at the disposal of the delegates.

Motorbuses were sent to the frontier to meet such members of the Council as prefer this mode of conveyance to trains.

EDISON, ABSENT, GREETED FRIENDS BY MOVIE TONE

Tributes Paid Inventor on Anniversary of His Incandescent Lamp

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Electrical experimentation before any system of electric generation and distribution had been developed was recalled by Thomas A. Edison in an address delivered before the National Electric Light Association here. Mr. Edison, who is at his home near Ft. Myers, Fla., spoke through the Movietone, which transmitted his voice in firm, clear tones.

The Movietone was filmed as the inventor sat in a chair in a garden. The picture showed him with a beautiful hedge and large trees in the background, while a further touch was furnished by the delicious flight of a multicolored butterfly which hovered near the speaker. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford were in the audience, having made the trip from Detroit to Atlantic City to listen to the address of Mr. Edison, who has been their warm friend for many years.

Describes His Work
Mr. Edison modestly described his experimentation and later work for the development of the electrical industry to its present high state.

"When I invented the incandescent lamp," he said, "I realized the lamp alone was not enough. It was necessary also to perfect a system of electric generation and distribution. I immediately set about to develop it, and it makes me happy to know that the system, as well as the lamp still persists in all essentials."

"I had in those days a high opinion of my invention. All inventors have. But I must confess that I never dreamed that from it would come the stupendous electric industry of today. 'Naturally, I am gratified to feel that I have been privileged to play a part in this vast achievement. I am proud of the electrical industry—of its vision, courage, zeal and devotion to public service, and I suspect every American feels the same way about it.'

"It is a great reward to me and the many colleagues and coworkers who I rejoice to say are still living, that we have survived to see the full fruit of our labors. The record is wonderful; but, fine as it is, it is made still better, and I have a feeling that in your hands it will be."

This was "Edison day" at the convention, and various other speakers joined in paying tribute to the veteran inventor and reviewing the accomplishments and promise that have grown out of his experiments with electrical generation and distribution.

Made Things Practical
Thomas N. McCarter, president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, declared that from the abstract Mr. Edison produced the concrete, "from theory he educated practice; by the magic of his mentality he converted scientific speculation into practical accomplishment."

Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, and one of Mr. Edison's early associates, said that while Edison pioneers were amazed at the volume of the inventor's achievements and by his energy and perseverance, "we have been especially touched by the warmth of his affection. Though he may be acclaimed a leading scientist and inventor; though he may be pointed out as the highest type of American citizen, those of us who know him best will ever proclaim him, above all, a staunch and faithful friend."

Berton Bralley recalled that before Edison rubbed his lamp, he had to imagine his lamp had to create his lamp. And before he could either imagine or create, he had to have the equipment, the patience, the industry, the vision and the persistence that are back of any valid success. He had to have character, and, further and beyond all that, he had to possess that unaccountable elusive but inescapable quality that is known as genius.

CAPTAIN ECKERSLEY RETIRES

By Radio From Mexico City
LONDON—Announcement of the resignation of Capt. P. P. Eckersley, chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, occasioned great surprise. He proposes to take up radio consulting work, his services being available for British Broadcasting Corporation development, especially in connection with the new regional scheme.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK PASADENA
To Tourists and Friends—This bank offers you a complete, efficient and understanding banking service.

COLORADO AT MARENGO

Jenny Wren
Ready-Mixed FLOUR

makes tasty
BRAN MUFFINS

Mix together 1½ cups (sifted) Jenny Wren flour, 3 tablespoons sugar, and 1 cup bran; beat one egg; add 1 cup milk, and then ¾ cup melted shortening. Immediately turn these liquid ingredients onto the dry ones and stir only until mixed. This should not take longer than 20 seconds. Bake in quick oven (425°F.) until a golden brown (about 20 to 25 minutes). Recipe makes 12 medium sized muffins.

Free Recipes in Every Package
or send 2¢ postage for Jenny Wren Recipe Folder, or the for book containing 25 splendid recipes. Address: JENNY WREN CO., Dept. G-1, Lawrence, Kan.

Medal Commemorating Invention of Lamp



In Choosing the Caption, the Designer, It Was Said, Referred Not Only to Optical Vision, But Also the Sort of Vision That Enabled Thomas A. Edison to Proceed in Spite of Difficulties and Obstacles and Pursue to a Triumphant Climax the Inventions That Result in Untold Blessings to All People Today.

NEGRO EDUCATION GROWTH INDICATED

Reports From 15 States Show Development

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Crystallized sentiment for education of the Negro of the South is more evident at the present time than at any other period during the last decade, field agents of the General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald and the Jeanes-Slater foundations reported at a conference with executives of the Philanthropic boards just held here.

The agents, affiliated with the Philanthropic boards in public school educational work for Negroes in 15 southern states, presented reports detailing widespread development of public school work for Negro children.

They represent work sponsored by the Three Philanthropic Boards in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

U. S. 'ULTIMATUM' ON FILMS SENT FRANCE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department, at the request of the domestic film interests, has informed the French Government that American films will be completely withdrawn from the French market if the four-to-one quota on imported films is established in France.

Will H. Hays, "czar" of the American film interests, has informed the State Department that the American companies will be unable financially to meet the requirements of the proposed quota, which would provide for the purchase by American interests of one French film for every four shown in France.

BIG INTERNATIONAL PRESS SHOW AT BAKU

MOSCOW (AP)—The International press exhibition just opened at Baku includes representation by periodicals published in 147 countries in 143 languages.

The show lists for the first time, it is said, all language publications in the world, including red Indians, Zulus and negroes, as well as those of other small nationalities of Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands.

BURNETT'S VANILLA ALMOND and MINT Extracts

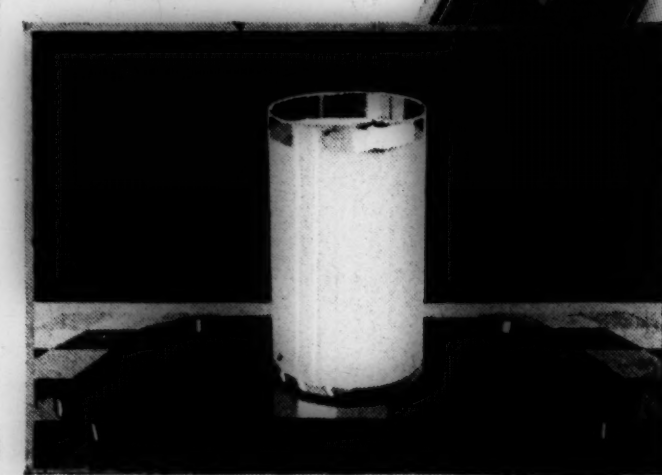
Absolutely pure

Only the finest-flavored vanilla beans from Mexico are dissolved for the pure essence of vanilla bottled under the Burnett label. For your protection adulterated extracts are required by the Pure Food and Drugs Act to be labeled IMITATION. You can rely upon the purity and choice natural flavor of all Burnett's Extracts. Joseph Burnett Co., 437 D Street, Boston, Mass.

VANILLA MILK and other some and delicious beverages and desserts are to be found in this delightful book.

Send 10¢

Burnett's Vanilla makes milk taste delicious. Use ½ teaspoonful and a little sugar to a glass, either hot or cold.



SHRINERS ELECT WEST VIRGINIAN AS OUTER GUARD

500 Nobles to Participate in Potentate's Pilgrimage to Hawaiian Islands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—Leo V. Youngworth of Los Angeles has been formally elected Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in fifty-fifth annual convention here, and Walter Sugden of Ostris Temple, Wheeling, W. Va., has been selected as Outer Guard. From this key position he will advance to the office of Imperial Potentate in 10 years. Mr. Youngworth succeeds Frank C. Jones of Houston.

Mr. Sugden is an attorney residing in Sistersville, W. Va., and is a former Harvard football player. He has been prominent in Shrinism for 29 years. James H. Bruce of Acacia Temple, Richmond, was re-elected Recorder, and James Burger of Elbe Temple, Denver, renamed Treasurer.

While Imperial Council members held their session at the Biltmore Theater, thousands of Shriners and their families in 2500 gayly decorated cars were whisked through Hollywood, Beverly Hills and beach cities on a sight-seeing tour, viewing en route the new home of the University of California at Los Angeles in Westwood Hills.

Homes of motion-picture stars had been posted with large numbers corresponding to identifications in the visitors' tour books so they could gaze upon the home surroundings of their favorites.

An elaborate lawn fete for women guests at Lafayette Park and a tour of Universal Film Studios for Nobles and their ladies were other diversions.

At the close of the convention, 550 Shriners are booked to sail on the Imperial Potentate's pilgrimage to the Hawaiian Islands Friday on the S. S. Malolo.

British Labor's First Duty Seen as Peacemaking

(Continued from Page 1)

committed to a policy of pure defense and in certain cases, succor. That part of the Covenant of the League which deals with "sanctions" is purposely so framed as to give every chance for reason, good sense, conciliation and arbitration to prevail over the ruinous policy of war in the event of disputes arising. Under the Covenant war is catered for as a very last resource, but it is catered for.

"Under the Kellogg Pact war is abolished altogether. If we are all true to ourselves there need be no fear of any nation stealing a march on another by way of the weapon of 'quick decision' as arose in 1914. That is all to the good. But we cannot yet afford to be unprepared, as the age-old menace of fear and suspicion takes a long time to die.

"Take the case of the Pact of Paris. We have made certain reservations regarding regions in which we have particular interest.

"We say in effect, if these regions are attacked or interfered with, we reserve the right to fight and defend them."

Know Where Regions Are
"We must know where these regions are. We have not been told. Otherwise the idea may be conceived abroad that we might 'make them up as we go along to suit our ends. If we do not know where these places are, how can the general staff make plans for us and submit them to our Government? It is the duty of the Committee of Imperial Defense to get busy in this respect. We must know these things as we are responsible in the end and there is no need for secrecy. Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq,

Palestine, Egypt; are these the only reserved places?

"The comparatively peaceful state of the world today arising out of the lessons learnt and the losses sustained by both victors and vanquished in the last war makes the task more easy for the incoming Labor Government, than some of its predecessors. 'I do not believe it possible to draw up any rules for the humane conduct of war. I have myself broken the rules of war in minor ways when the safety of the country demanded.

"What we want to aim at therefore is the abolition of war itself. This accomplished, there will be no reason to draw up rules for our own and others' destruction. The mobilization of world's public opinion on the side of lasting peace is the only solution of international difficulties. That is why the next parliament must be a parliament of peacemakers. We talk of material disarmament and even long for it, but the first kind of disarmament we require is moral disarmament."

TRAFFIC MEN INSPECT FACTORY IN BEVERLY

Traffic men of the Nation, comprising the executive committee of the National Industrial Traffic League, accompanied by William H. Day, president of the league and manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, inspected the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation at Beverly and were guests of that organization at a luncheon in the club house of the company.

The afternoon was devoted to golf and recreation. Special buses took the party from the Copley-Plaza Hotel and followed the scenic North Shore route to Beverly.



SPORT SHOES that understand good sportsmanship

Here are two new sports oxfords that really "play the game." They have the proper casual air about them . . . and they also make your feet comfortable in their fashionableness.



The Coward Shoe
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
270 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK
37 WEST 47TH ST., NEW YORK
WEST AND MASON STS., BOSTON
Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
WEEL, WJAR, WTAG, WCHS, WTIC, WEAF

'Welcome!'



'What Am I Bid?' Sounds Finally in Waldorf-Astoria

Auctioneer Knocks Down Last Article in Month-Long Sale to Himself

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The last of the lures and penates of the Waldorf have just gone under the hammer of Benjamin S. Wise, auctioneer, one month from the day he first rapped attention for No. 1 in the catalogue of furnishings that ran the decorative gamut of an ornolu period. The list totaled 24,000 items and went to 4000 buyers for \$625,000 in what was, according to Mr. Wise, the longest auction of his kind on record.

Eagerness ceased to characterize the sessions after the first day. Nominal prices were the order, even though it was the four-dialed floor clock made in London that stood for so many years in the Blue Room and was notable not only for its complicated embellishments, but for telling simultaneously the time of day in Greenwich, New York, London and Madrid.

The largest sum paid, Mr. Wise said, was \$550 when Mrs. Lucius M. Boomer, wife of the president of Waldorf-Astoria, Inc., bought the Carrara marble statue called "Flight" that had long made the main cor-
ridor familiar, and the smallest was 50 cents for a wastebasket.

On the last day competition reached its high point over a laurel-wreathed bronze head of Julius Caesar, for which the bidding went to \$33. Immediately thereafter, however, a gold piano traced with nymphs and fauns and floral festoons, brought just \$45, even though the auctioneer obliged with a tune to prove its tone.

The bid for the four-fold dark brown leather screen offered as the last item of the auction started at \$1 but grew to \$20—and this was the auctioneer's own bid.

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Note size of washing (One tub full, 35 miscellaneous pieces, large ones in proportion). Done in 15 minutes.



"I Never Could Have Managed Without My Edenette!"

"WHEN little Peter came I tried washing by hand the dozens and dozens of things that a baby wears. Each day this daily accumulation of diapers, shirts and bands required careful attention.

"Then one day I learned through The Christian Science Monitor of this precious little washer, The Edenette. The manufacturer agreed to ship it for 5 days' FREE TRIAL and let me prove to my own satisfaction it was just what I had always wanted. I accepted.

"When the Edenette arrived and I lifted it out of the box, my first impression was that it was too small. But I set it on the table, poured hot water and soap flakes into the tub as the instruction card directed, tossed in a batch of little Peter's soiled clothes, placed over the working top and plugged in the connecting cord. Then I waited—the motor started, the vacuum cup commenced dipping—I went into the bedroom to put the baby in bed. When I came back in 10 minutes the clothing was beautifully washed. I dumped out the water, poured in rinsing water, placed on the top again and in four minutes each piece was perfectly rinsed. You have no idea the feeling of relief I experienced, for then I realized that this wonderful little washer would give me MORE free time, for my baby.

"Now I do almost my entire washing in the Edenette—without fuss or bother right on the kitchen table. I want every mother—and every young housewife to know of this wonderful little treasure. For me it has paid for its small cost many times over. I can really say I don't see how I could have managed without my Edenette."

Send No Money!

We want you to actually try this amazing washer. You will have it just as much as thousands of others. Read some of the wonderful letters from users reproduced here.

Just clip the coupon, fill in your name and the Edenette will be shipped you express prepaid. If you are not an enthusiastic user, return it for full refund. No money back express collect—no questions asked. You are dealing with one of the oldest washing machine manufacturers in the country—Now is the Time.

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Edenette Sales Corporation, 180 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
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National Federation of Music to Attract Thousands of Delegates

Plans Being Perfected for Holding in Boston What Promises to Be a Most Successful Gathering of Musical People and Societies

The biennial of the National Federation of Music Clubs, which opens in Boston on Saturday, will bring 3000 delegates from all over the United States to that city, representing 5000 music clubs with an aggregate membership of 700,000, devoting time and energy and ability to developing community, home and concert music.

Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, president of the National Federation, is already here, meeting chairmen of divisions and perfecting plans for what promises to be the most complete program of all types of music ever presented in our time.

The sessions open on Saturday with elimination trials for the young artists' and students' contests; these trials, besides being tests of technical skill in music, are tests of sportsmanship for the young musicians who will compete; for the trials will sift from a large and ambitious number of entrants the few who will qualify for the finals to be heard on Sunday evening in Jordan and George W. Brown halls at the New England Conservatory.

The fact that some 195 programs will be presented between June 7 and June 18, when the convention closes in Plymouth, with a demonstration of new inventions, as applied to music, at the estate of John Hays Hammond Jr., in Gloucester, is an indication of the breadth of the field to be covered. Children will present their "rhythm bands"; school orchestras with a consolidated membership of 240 High School pupils from 43 cities of the district, and comparable with the National High School Orchestra, will be heard; the Society for the Preservation of Negro Spirituals, a company of singers from Charleston, S. C., the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, the Handel and Haydn Society which was the first oratorio society in America and founded in 1815, will be heard at points in the program.

Headquarters of the convention are in the Hotel Statler. Mrs. William Arms Fisher is chairman of the Boston Committee on Arrangements. The New England Conservatory automatically becomes host in extraordinary to the great numbers of

student musicians who will come as delegates or to appear at specific times. Such societies as the Southern Club and the New England Folklore Society have signified their intention of delegates and of assisting with special programs.

The great Peace Jubilee program, to take place in Boston Garden on Saturday evening, will commemorate the historical peace jubilee of 1862, some choral singers of the original jubilee are to be present as honor guests and to sing again in this reproduction of a great event in the choral history of the United States.

Immigrant Woman Wins Diploma at 63

Once Penniless, She Is Now Wealthy—To Use Knowledge for Humanity

CHICAGO (AP)—It is never too late to learn for Mrs. Minna Schmidt, once a penniless immigrant girl from Germany, who, at the age of 63, receives her master's degree in law.

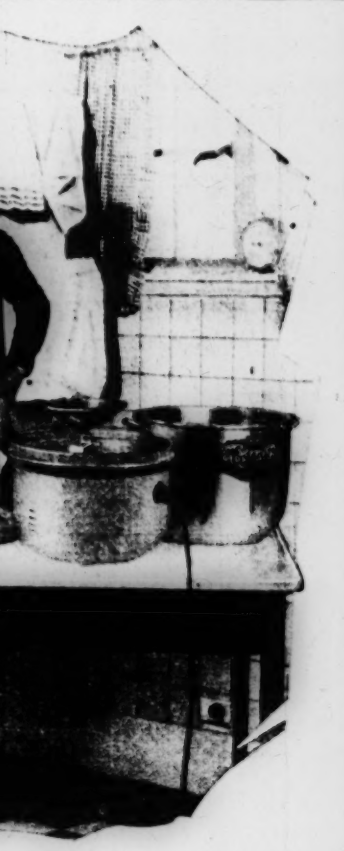
For eight years Mrs. Schmidt has been attending night classes at the Kent College of Law—five nights a week most of the time. It wasn't as though she had to, for she has risen to the head of a million-dollar costume business and an Evanston estate.

"When I use my knowledge of law it will be in doing simple, helpful things for the good of humanity," she said.

Mrs. Schmidt spoke no English when she came here, but the night schools changed that. Now she lectures frequently on the history of women's dress, being regarded as an authority on period design and dress.

SCHOOLS TO TRAIN FOR WAR

By United Press
TEGUIGALPA, Honduras—Military instruction will be compulsory in public schools of Honduras henceforth, according to a government resolution just made public.



"I Never Could Have Managed Without My Edenette!"

Note What These Monitor Readers Say
"After using the EDENETTE Washer for the past three months, I would say that every young mother had one in which to put the loads of things that a baby wears every day. To me the EDENETTE washer is priceless. In these days of 'servant problems,' I find it in the place where for the baby's laundry, but now such things as bath towels, washcloths, and baby clothes, which are changed extra for in the public laundries, are put in and 'come up smiling.' It pays to advertise a good thing in The Christian Science Monitor."—Mrs. J. H. E., Brooklyn, Brooklyn.

"We are very much pleased with the Edenette which you sent us, and so far we find it to be all you claim for it, and more. Beforehand we had never been able to remove stains from the baby clothes, and now with the Edenette every article is just as white and clean as when it was new. We think this is quite remarkable and wish to congratulate you in being able to offer such a splendid little 'baby-saver.'"—B. C. Post, Denver, Col.

"Our Washer is performing as well as 'Edenette's' done all across the Atlantic."—A. E. Reno, N.Y.

"I bought recently a being used more than 100 times with complete satisfaction. It is being used about three hours weekly with all kinds of wash."—Mrs. A. E. M., Blue Point, L. I., N.Y.

Examine It FREE!

Eden Appliance Corp.,
225 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.

Send me the EDENETTE clothes washer for 5 days' FREE TRIAL. If I keep it I will pay \$40.50 cash or \$4.50 at the end of trial period and \$5.00 per month for 10 months until paid. Title to remain in Edenette until fully paid.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....

HIGH STANDARD NOTED AT INNS ALONG HIGHWAY

Grounds Neat and Tidy, Says Leader in Move for Better Standards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Standards governing the conduct of roadside inns and refreshment stands in New England are being elevated in a marked degree, according to Fred D. Griggs, president of Approved Wayside Stations, Inc., which has more than 400 units on its list.

Requirements are being made more strict and members have gradually been convinced of the wisdom of keeping their grounds neat and tidy and refraining from the display of signs on their buildings and grounds. In a similar way much has been accomplished, he says, in improving the standards of service and the quality of food served.

The present season witnesses a number of changes in the trends and conditions prevalent among wayside stands. Judicious use of colors and the devising of unusual forms of buildings is receiving more attention. Roadside proprietors see the advantage of making their place trim and inviting, and they find that this can be done without the aid of ostentatious displays that are unduly suggestive of high prices.

Leaders in roadside improvement are laying stress on the responsibility of tourists for the enforcement of higher standards, especially in respect to law observance in the conduct of such establishments. So long as loosely run establishments are patronized by a good-paying class of patrons their suppression is a problem.

KING ZOGU TO DEDICATE AMERICAN EMBASSY

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—King Zogu has agreed to dedicate the new American legation here, which is rapidly nearing completion—and which is the first building constructed by the United States Government anywhere in the world for the specific purpose of a legation or embassy.

The King also has promised to

Shadow Prints from England

\$1.00 to \$2.00 yd.

Reversible prints of soft coloring, light and tan grounds. Blending the shades of green, yellow, orchid, rose and blue. Cover the chairs and drape the windows with these beautiful prints.

Picot Ruffled Curtains

\$3.00 pr.

Five-inch ruffles with dainty headed effect of fine picoting. One of the finest of marquisettes in three dotted and novelty ring patterns. White and tinted Ivory shades.

Mail orders filled

Chandler & Co.
TREMONT ST. AT WEST BOSTON

make his first public appearance since his becoming King by attending a gala ball and reception which will inaugurate the new legation. His action is expected to break down the stiff and formal barriers behind which the aristocratic Moslem families and official Tirana have so long sheltered themselves and to establish closer contact with the United States as well as a fuller understanding of the ways of the outside world.

Belfast's Harbor Accommodation Is to Be Increased

New Dock Is to Be Constructed at a Cost of £302,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELFAST—The Belfast Harbor Commissioners in order to cope with the increased trade of the port have resolved to construct a £302,000 dock. This is but part of a much larger scheme of development which the commissioners envisaged so long ago as 1918, and for which they obtained parliamentary powers at Westminster.

The new dock, on which work will be commenced at once, will have a quay capable of accommodating steamers with a draft up to 30 feet. Two of these quays will be built by Joseph Rank Ltd., who have secured a site on the west side of the dock for the erection of what will be the biggest flour mill in Ireland.

The scheme, it is estimated, will give employment to 400 men for over three years. The Harbor Commissioners could not have contemplated carrying out the work at present if the Northern Ireland Government had not come to their aid by making a large contribution toward its cost.

The authorities controlling other ports in Northern Ireland are also embarking on big schemes of improvement. The port of Londonderry, which serves not only its immediate area but a great part of Donegal, in the Irish Free State, enjoyed a considerable expansion of trade last year. The total tonnage entering the port, including transatlantic liners, exceeded the 1,000,000 mark, and the authorities are so confident of a further increase in trade that they have decided to extend the line of quays.

Coleraine Harbor is one of the oldest in Ireland and its maintenance is a matter of peculiar difficulty. The town, situated on the river Bann lies four miles inland. The Bann enters the sea through a series of sand dunes and its mouth is constantly shifting up. Fifty years ago a sum of £66,000 was spent on building protective works nearly half a mile out to sea. Now, however, they are in danger of being washed away by the depth of water at the bar and the harbor board has decided to spend a further sum of £68,000 on extending these protective works.

Russia Impresses British Merchant

One of Visiting Trade Group Finds Excellent Prospects of Business Relations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Russia is by no means least among world markets still far from saturation point, according to Harold A. Baerlein, one of the 90 trade delegates, representing 150 British industrial firms, recently in Moscow, who has made a pronounced material modifying those hitherto published by his companions. Presiding at Manchester over the annual meeting of the Association of Importers and Exporters, Mr. Baerlein said he has been greatly impressed by the capacity and sincerity of the Russians and by the extent of the opportunities their country presents, especially to manufacturers of machinery and construction materials.

Going on to refer to the "innumerable large orders Russia is waiting to place," Mr. Baerlein added: "We must not forget that those who now and in the next year or so obtain the orders will be the best chance of obtaining orders."

STEEL WAGE RENEWED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Representatives of the Western Steel & Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association have announced that the 1928 wage contract with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers had been renewed.

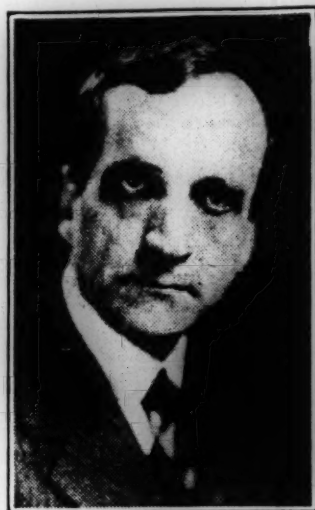
Training Better Boys Is Their Aim



WILLIAM H. KISS
Managing Director, Boys' Club of New York



JOHN H. WITTER
Managing Director, Boys' Club of Chicago



GEORGE BRAMWELL BAKER
President of the Boston Boys' Club

Lancashire Boys to Visit Belgium

Schoolboys Have Earned, Singly and Together, Enough to Pay for Trip

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHADDERTON, Eng.—By earning money through running errands, washing-up for householders, selling candy and in other ways, a score of boys from this community, which is in the heart of the mill area of Oldham, will be taking a trip to the European continent.

"I wanted to see the view from the Belfry of Bruges," was the reason given by one boy for endeavoring to make the trip.

KING'S CUP COURSE FOR AIR RACE CHANGED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The race for the King's Cup has been modified since it was flown last year, over a section over the Scottish hills has been eliminated and most of the towns which have headquarters of light airplane clubs have been included in the list of compulsory stopping places.

On the first day a distance of 592 miles is flown from London to Blackpool via Henlow, Norwich, Hornchurch, Lympne, Hamble, and Bristol. On the second day the 580 miles to London finishing at Heston aerodrome has stops at Sillitoe, Rembrey, Dunbar, Newcastle, Leeds, Nottingham and Birmingham.

WAR CITATION ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Award of a silver star citation for gallantry in action to Patrick J. Keeley of Cambridge, Mass., a sergeant in the 103d ambulance company, 25th division, during the World War, is announced by the War Department.

Boys Club Plan to Link Nations Gets Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

bell said, continued studies have been made. Chicago, he declared, proposes the establishment of 25 additional boys' clubs within five years. A study of Boston has just been completed, suggesting the need of 13 additional clubs, notwithstanding the existence here of the largest Boys' Club in the world.

During the last year, similar studies have been made for Newark, St. Louis, Wilmington, Del., Wilmington, N. C., Bethlehem, Pa., Portland, Me., and New Haven, Conn.

Research in University

There was also announced a definite research being carried on by New York University, designed to determine exactly the effects on boys of participation in a Boys' Club program, the effect on the community itself, and the specific effects in preventing truancy and juvenile delinquency. The research will cover three years, it was stated.

Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster of Andover Academy, in addressing the convention, advocated a régime of discipline for boys.

"In my 30 years of experience with boys," he declared, "I have found that while hard lessons are not appreciated at the time, the ultimate response from these lessons fairly takes one's breath away. Those who say that life for boys can be made a long, sweet song, with no touch of the disciplining hand, are unqualifiedly wrong. Experience all points the other way."

Mr. Stearns stressed the beneficial effect of personal example on boys, and urged the incorporation into organizations designed to help boys the names and activities of business men with known reputations and characters. It is surprising, he declared, the number of men willing to help youngsters along their path.

Mr. Stearns' statement coincided with one made earlier by Harris G. LeRoy of the Boston Boys' Club, chairman of the convention, who said, "There never has been a time when business men were so keen to meet with experts in movements for the welfare of youth."

MICHIGAN MAN AIDE TO MELLON

F. K. Heath Named Assistant Secretary of Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover has appointed F. K. Heath of Grand Rapids, Mich., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of public buildings, succeeding Carl T. Schuneman, who has resigned.

Mr. Heath is connected with a steamship company operating on the Great Lakes. He was active in Mr. Hoover's pre-convention campaign, and served in Republican headquarters at Chicago during the regular campaign. He was a member of Mr. Hoover's relief organization after the World War, being stationed in Finland.

Emil S. Helburn of Middleboro, Ky., was appointed by President Hoover as internal revenue collector

for the western district of Kentucky with headquarters at Louisville. He succeeds Robert H. Lucas of Louisville, who recently succeeded David H. Blair as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Another change expected in the Treasury executive force is the resignation of Henry Herrick Bond, assistant in charge of fiscal affairs in the Internal Revenue Bureau. He has wished to retire to private life for some time but has consented to remain temporarily at the request of Secretary Mellon. Mr. Bond, who is from Boston, desires to return to private law practice.

Anonymous Donor Gives Works of Art to Philadelphia

Facade 25 Feet High, With Two Portals, and Cloister of Rose-Colored Marble

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania Museum has received from an anonymous donor two magnificent works of Romanesque art—a cloister of rose-colored marble from Saint-Genis-des-Fontaines in the Pyrenees and a facade with two minor portals and a cloister of the twelfth century. They will be installed in the south wing of the new museum on the Parkway, according to Fiske Kimball, director of the museum, who announced the gift.

Mr. Kimball says the cloister compares favorably with the one given to the Metropolitan Museum in New York by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and that it is probably the last great architectural monument to be permitted to leave Europe. Describing the gift and its new setting, Mr. Kimball said:

"Installed in the medieval section of the museum, the visitor will walk through the majestic facade, 25 feet high, into the cloister above which will be constructed a ceiling that will simulate the blue sky.

The facade, with its two minor portals, which came from France, is in perfect condition, due to the fact that at some time after the Middle Ages it was incorporated into the wall of an estate and plastered over, to be brought to light in recent years by a workman."

RISE IN GRAIN RATE FOUND UNJUSTIFIED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Proposed increases on through rates on grain and grain products from Oklahoma and Kansas to destinations in Texas and the Southwest, when milled or stored in transit, have been found by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be unjustified.

The increased rates, proposed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, were protested principally by millers in southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma.

NEW BRONX MARKET OPEN FOR BUSINESS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The new \$16,000,000 Bronx Terminal Market, on the Harlem River, between East 150th Street and Macombs Dam Bridge at East 175th Street, has been officially opened by Mayor James J. Walker.

Although the market opened without a tenant, 246 applications for leases of the 36 produce stalls were said to have been received. Each will net the city a yearly income of \$2000.

SHORT WAVE CENTER OPENED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Bell Telephone System's new short wave radio telephone transmitting center at Lawrenceville, N. J., has just been opened, according to an announcement made here.

We Carry a Complete Line of the **Chilton** *Twice the Ink* Pen

Fountain Pens Repaired Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Mail orders filled.
PERRY PEN CO.
Room 306, 333 Washington Street BOSTON

HOUSE FIELD DAY ON CENSUS BILL ASSURES DELAY

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee, in charge of the bill, and others opposed the amendment, but unavailingly.

Adoption of the amendment was hailed with loud and joyous jubilation by the victors. But the applause was a little premature.

Tinkham Has His Day
No sooner had this amendment been voted into the bill by the aid of the southern Democrats than the Republican leadership promptly countered with a retaliatory proposal.

For a number of sessions George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, has demanded that the southern States "give the Negro the vote." Time and again he has proposed legislation, only to have it pigeonholed or ruled out of order. But with the alien exclusion amendment approved the Republican leaders suddenly saw great virtue in Mr. Tinkham's idea.

An amendment he had advocated earlier in the day was resurrected and proposed. The project in effect would prevent the counting of Negroes deprived of their vote for Congressional representation. When brought forward, little attention was paid it. But that was only for a short time.

A standing vote was called for and the amendment apparently was rejected 121 to 100. Mr. Tinkham received the announcement of the roll call in his seat, apparently expecting nothing but defeat. But Republican leaders were unwilling to let the matter go at that.

Florence H. La Guardia (R.), Representative from New York, keen parliamentarian and tactician, raced to Mr. Tinkham's side and whispered excitedly. Mr. Tinkham hurriedly rose and loudly demanded a vote by tellers. The Republican chairman immediately ordered the ballot.

The bells began to clang and from cloakrooms, offices and corridors the members flocked to the floor.

Another excited crowd amid much turmoil and last minute additions and the chair announced that the amendment had carried 145 to 118. Mr. Tinkham, bobbing up and down in his place, led the uproar of acclaim from triumphant Northern and Eastern members that followed. Republican leaders sank back in their seats, content. They had at least checked the opposition amendment.

But the House was far from content—it was larking and the gates of legislation were thrown wide open. In a little while it had adopted a batch of revisions, all of which had been overwhelmingly rejected by the Senate. In addition to the alien and Negro exclusion amendments, the House further ordered that census takers be required to ascertain from each alien the date and method of his entry and whether or not he desired citizenship.

It changed the date for beginning the census from Nov. 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930; struck from the bill the provision relating to civil serv-

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ice regulations affecting census takers; deleted from the bill provisions for a census of unemployment and radio sets.

In addition to this range of activity, the House also defeated three amendments; one designed to make reapportionment automatic hereafter and considered by proponents of the bill as one of its most important features, was barely preserved by a nine-vote margin.

Perplexity Follows

It was all hilarious and uproarious—while it lasted. Floor leaders were bewildered and distressed and for a time helpless. Finally Mr. Tinkham moved adjournment. Yells and cries of objection greeted this move, but the leader was adamant, a count was taken and his motion prevailed.

Next day the solemnly perturbed Rules Committee convened in an effort to see what could be done about the situation. From a southern Democrat the suggestion was forthcoming that a rule be offered that would subject all the amendments to a vote at one time. That would, of course, mean the defeat of the whole batch.

The committee was eagerly willing, but decided with much reluctance that such a rule would never get by the House, and so after several sessions during the day was actually compelled to come to the conclusion that the House would have to face each issue on the final ballot on a separate roll call.

Oppose Bill Itself
Mr. Tinkham ruefully explained to inquiring reporters that the situation was due to the fact that reapportionment is not a matter subject to party pressure.

"The states that will lose representation, regardless of the section they are in have combined to prevent this legislation," Mr. Tinkham elucidated. "That's what is behind this whole thing, opposition to reapportionment. The purpose of these amendments is to defeat the bill and nothing else."

The Senate—it beams and is loftily amused. Of course no Senate leader would be so indiscreet as actually to make the observation, but it is easy to see that not a few of them have it in mind—"I told you so."

SOUTH CAROLINA BLUE LAW FACES FINAL VOTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBIA, S. C.—By a vote of 29 to 6 the South Carolina Senate has passed without debate over the veto of John G. Richards, Governor, the act passed last year to modify the Sunday blue laws. The veto now goes to the House for a vote. Should the House vote to override, the act will become law despite the veto.

The act would allow the sale on Sunday of milk, ice, newspapers, drugs and meals. Gas and oil could be sold in cities and towns and outside cities and towns under regulation of the county commissions. No gas and oil sales, however, would be allowed between 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. or after 7 p. m.

SEMINARY HEAD RESIGNS

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Osora S. Davis, retiring moderator of the national council of Congregational Churches, has resigned as president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, which position he has held for 20 years.

summer sports

The interest of the whole universe right now seems to be centered on out-of-door sports. And whether you go into the game actively, or watch the prowess of others from the side lines, your feet must score. The two shoes sketched will place you among the winners. Above, No. B-9894. T-strap slipper for spectatorship. Of natural colour linen with grey lizard and beige kid trim, \$20 the pair. Below, No. B-4663. Sport shoe of white buckskin trimmed with brown calf, rubber sole, at \$11.

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CITY MANAGERS MOVE NINE TONS OF INFORMATION

Headquarters Now Located
at Chicago—Two Studies
Started by Staff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Nine tons of information on American city government—books, pamphlets, records, files—have been unpacked for use in a three-story house on the University of Chicago campus. It is the new home of the International City Managers' Association, which has just moved its headquarters here from Lawrence, Kan.

The material is to be made available to all actively engaged in running cities. Of course, the 402 city managers in the United States and Canada are expected to use this clearing house. But if a city administrator happens to be an old-fashioned Mayor, or a commission or a board, he is no less welcome to use the resources of this headquarters.

"We are not building a fence around the 400 city managers and claiming they have a monopoly on better government," said C. E. Ridley, the new executive secretary of the association. "We are interested in the cause of good government above all."

The association is supported by the dues of the city manager members and the subscriptions to its magazine, Public Management. However, the journal has nearly four times as many subscribers as there are city managers.

The University of Chicago has provided the quarters for the association, but it does not direct its policy, explained Mr. Ridley. The association accepted the university's hospitality because it felt that Chicago was a good working center.

Two big research studies are being undertaken by the association staff. One is to establish a set of municipal measurements which would enable city governments to check up on their own efficiency.

The study is being made by a joint committee of the City Manager Association, the National Municipal League and the Governmental Research Conference. Mr. Ridley is chairman of the committee.

The other research inquiry is being made in public reporting. Its purpose is to help city administrators tell citizens what their local government costs, "accounting for their stewardship" in finance and other matters. Methods of making reports and distributing them are being worked out.

Negro School Aid Covers 15 States

Rosenwald Gifts Began in
1914 With \$300—Now
Nearly \$5,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—From an initial gift of \$300 in 1914 for a public school at Loachapoka, Ala., aid from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation of Chicago in educating the Southern Negro child now approximates \$5,000,000. S. L. Smith of Nashville, told the closing business session of a joint conference of officers and field agents of the General Education Board, the Rosenwald Foundation and the Jeanes-Slater fund, here.

Public schools for Negro children aided through the philanthropy of the Rosenwald Foundation now

All for Throwing Pipe Line Across Mud Flats



DISTRIBUTING TEXAS FUEL
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number 4293, according to Mr. Smith, who is director of rural schools for the Rosenwald fund. Schools in which the Foundation aided in financing had an attendance in excess of 554,000 during the last scholastic year, representing 33 per cent of the total Negro school children registered in the 15 states.

The schools are in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Maryland, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Australian Visits Prairie Provinces

Manitoba's Methods of Teaching
Farming Being Investigated by Melbourne Man

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—A study of Manitoba's methods of teaching farming and how she handles juvenile arrivals from Great Britain destined for her farms is being made by A. G. Scholes, of Melbourne, Australia, who is an authority on juvenile immigration.

Mr. Scholes' study covers juvenile immigration in general, and he has already spent considerable time on the agricultural training grounds maintained in various centers in Great Britain.

The British method of training boys who intended to migrate to the dominions was praised by Mr. Scholes. They are taught the elements of farming as it is conducted in the dominion to which they intend to migrate, he said. The fact that they must stick to the farm is drilled into them.

Great Britain trains no less than 7500 young men for farm work in the dominions, every year, according to Mr. Scholes.

REFORESTATION FUND VOTED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Onondaga County leads central and northern New York State as the first to appropriate \$5000 for reforestation under the new State aid law, the outgrowth of the State commission forestry survey of last year. The State will grant an additional \$5000. It is proposed to use part of the \$10,000 for the purchase of idle land.

Cities of Cibola to Be Reviewed in Kansas Art Center

Fabled Goal of Coronado's
Quest to Be Recalled in
Wichita's Museum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WICHITA, Kan.—Wichita is going to build an art museum this fall, and will construct it, not after the customary Greek designs, but on no less romantic a theme than the fabled cities of Cibola.

After all, Wichita feels that such a style is far more truly Kansan than the usual classic art institute forms. For in the sixteenth century the explorer Coronado wandered the western plains in search of the seven mystic cities and is believed to have touched the very spot in a Wichita park which has been chosen for the museum.

Consequently, when the Board of Park Commissioners and the Wichita Art Association commissioned Clarence S. Stein to plan the building, they asked only one thing—that he produce a structure that might have been founded in the cities of the legendary Cibola had they possessed art museums.

The result is a design that reflects the traditions of Kansas, meeting point of the influence of Mediterranean civilization, and that of the Mayan, Aztec and Isthmian. The new edifice is a culmination

of the ambition of the Art Association organized in 1921. The Board of Park Commissioners has on hand \$50,000, and will have \$25,000 more by autumn to start the art center. Later there will become available an annual income of \$25,000 for purchase of art objects.

There will be five units of the museum and the first, a three-story central building, will be constructed this fall. This section will have an auditorium seating 250 on the first floor, galleries for art exhibits on the second floor and an art school on the third.

FARM CO-OPERATIVES WIN IMPORTANT STEP

CHICAGO (AP)—Papers for the incorporation of the American Agricultural Service, Inc., as a national organization to assist agricultural co-operative organizations, have been filed at Springfield, Ill., the American Farm Bureau Federation announced. The action was hailed by Sam H. Thompson, president of the federation as the greatest step forward yet taken by the organized agricultural industry for co-operative associations.

1000 TO BE GRADUATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—Nearly 1000 students, the largest and last class to be graduated from the present Vermont Avenue campus of the University of California at Los Angeles, will receive diplomas at commencement exercises in the Hollywood Bowl June 14.

TEXAN GASSERS PIPE FUEL TO FAR-OFF CITIES

9000 Miles of Line Take
Natural Gas to All Parts
of State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DALLAS, Tex.—Blue flames of Texas natural gas, fed by apparently inexhaustible fields, serve homes and industries of 1000 cities through hundreds of miles of high pressure pipe lines, which will be augmented by 600 miles more in the 1929 building program. Already this State's mileage exceeds 9000, with many more to carry the fuel beyond its borders, to distant cities.

Not only cheaper and more convenient fuel, but smokeless cities, are credited to the development of this resource. In Dallas, for example, it is not necessary to wash the exteriors of the many white stone buildings, as not a wisp of smoke comes from the countless smokestacks and the residents take much pride in its cleanliness.

400-Mile Gas Line Planned

A single gasser is capable of producing enough gas in one day to supply the needs of a town for a year and Texas has 1400 active gas wells. The big problem has been distribution rather than production, but today 13,000,000,000 cubic feet a day of this one-time waste product is being harnessed for domestic and commercial uses, a product which until comparatively recently was but an annoying release in the search for oil.

Eighty per cent of the 6,000,000 population of Texas is served by this fuel, while Texas is sending a supply to cities as far away as Omaha, Denver and Kansas City, as well as to Mexico. Supremacy in the length of gas pipe lines from Texas, however, is being challenged by the adjoining State of Louisiana. From the Monroe field of that State is being built a 460-mile 22-inch line to St. Louis and intermediate points at a cost of \$30,000,000. Contract is also being let for a 425-mile line from the Monroe and Richland fields to Atlanta, costing \$43,000,000.

With the fast increasing industrialization of north Texas, a fourth main line of 20-inch diameter is building to Dallas from the Petrolia field in northwest Texas, a distance of 135 miles.

Shifting River Beds

Faster development of the gas industry has followed mastery of the problem of getting the lines across the Texas rivers. These watercourses, today trickling or stagnant streams of insignificant proportions and tomorrow a mile wide torrent, have tested the skill and resourcefulness of engineers. Continuous service has been insured by development of the gas bridge, preventing the washout

of the line in time of flood. These imposing structures loom high above wide stretches of mud flats or sandy stream beds.

Formerly it was a guessing contest as to where the river would change its course, and many times expensive bridges would be left high and dry on the prairies while the river cut around, washing out the gas line in unexpected places. In many cases this has been met by forming sand bars by jetties for thousands of feet on either side of the bridge.

River problems are almost as numerous as the rivers. Trestle, suspension, and pony truss bridges are all in use, determined by the formation. A mile trestle bridges a salt marsh near El Paso. On Red River, near Byers, is a suspension bridge 3532 feet long. In building a similar structure across the Brazos, it was necessary to sink piers 45 feet to pierce the shifting sand and for a clay foundation.

Norway to Open Air-Mail Line Between Capital and Sweden

Connection Is to Be Made With Present Routes in Western
Europe—This Is Government's First Official
Aerial Postal Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OSLO, Norway—The directors of the postal service of Norway have resolved to open an air mail route between Oslo and Malmö, Sweden. This is the first official Norwegian air mail route.

The route will be of the greatest importance as Sweden is to have a slightly air mail route between Stockholm-Malmö and western Europe, connected with the great international air routes and also with that between Stockholm-Helsingfors.

A Norwegian flier will fetch the first machine from England. An English mechanic, who will return with him, will be stationed at Kjeller (near Oslo) to superintend the technical side of the business.

PULLMAN WORKERS GET RISE

CHICAGO (AP)—Wage increase of \$5 a month and certain improvements in working conditions have been granted to 12,000 porters and mailmen by the Pullman Company, a company announcement said.

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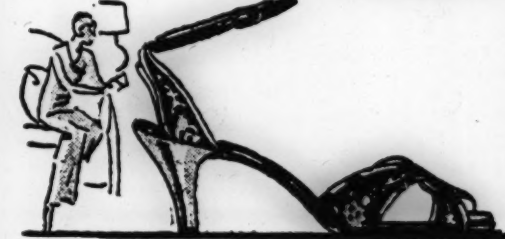
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rubber sole . . . \$10.50



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white . . . \$15.50



The moire opera pump
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Attractive, three-stone
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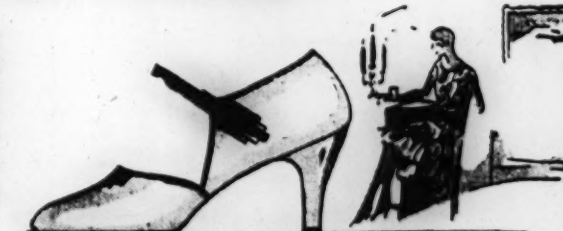


The ghillie tennis shoe
of white buck with
colour trim of green,
red, blue or white
kid . . . \$9.50



The open sandal for
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of glossy kid in red,
green, purple, blue or
beige . . . \$10.50

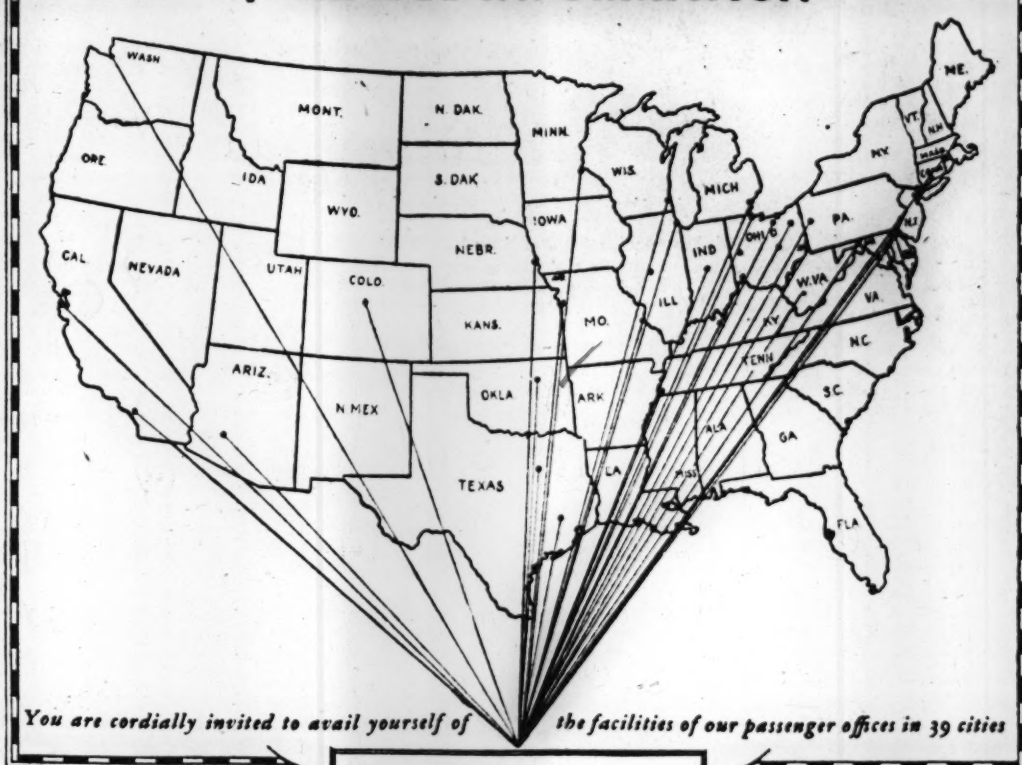
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beige . . . \$18.50



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Ocean Spray

To All Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

IT is with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction that we feature OCEAN SPRAY Ready-To-Serve Cranberry Sauce in the first color pages to appear in The Christian Science Monitor.

History of Ocean Spray Preserving Company

Twenty-one years ago, a group of men, foreseeing the important place that cranberries would take in the world's food supply, turned their thoughts to the development of this business.

These men undertook to organize and stabilize the cranberry industry; to make it worth more as a source of food, both in quality and quantity, to industrial New England; and to avoid waste in handling fresh cranberries.

Quickly appreciating that berries to be shipped fresh must be picked at least 25 per cent green before the real quality of the fruit developed, they determined to bring to the consumer the selected, vine-ripened cranberries.

After years of study and experimenting, they found that the only method of marketing these fully-ripened berries was to preserve them as soon as picked—in other words, to make a Ready-To-Serve cranberry sauce. The process of vine-ripening the berries not only increases their quality, but the additional time on the vine allows them to increase in size fully 20 per cent.

Growth

In the year 1921, 20,000 cases were packed by the OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING COMPANY, while in 1928 the demand has increased to 500,000 cases.

The sales have grown from \$80,000 to over \$1,000,000 in the same period, and efficiencies and economies have been obtained and wastes eliminated.

To Supply the Increasing Demand

A distributing organization has been set up consisting of approximately 100 sales branches throughout the United States, supplying some 3000 wholesale buyers who in turn supply thousands of neighborhood grocers. In addition OCEAN SPRAY may now be bought in practically every other civilized country in the world.

The company owns 1300 acres of producing plantations and is cultivating 1000 acres more.

Allowing the berries to stay on the vines until fully ripened means a gain of one-sixteenth inch in diameter in each berry. It can readily be seen that this will effect a considerable increase in volume when applied to our entire crop. This and other economic factors permit the company to produce selected cranberries for its preserving plants at one-half the market price.

Personnel

The OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING COMPANY is really a group of people with a family spirit, united for a cause worth-while. They claim their success has been due in a large degree to the splendid cooperation and support they have received from people enthusiastic about the product and the ideals of the company.

The personnel of the company is composed of such men as Victor A. Friend of "Friend's Beans" fame, Dana Ward, a leader in the fishing industry; such successful cranberry growers as Irving C. Hammond, John Beaton, Z. H. Jenkins; and such leading manufacturers and sales experts as Frank J. Whitney, Francis P. Luce, Carl B. Urann as an expert cranberry grower, M. L. Urann, manager of the company since its organization, and Susan A. Pickering, treasurer.

OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING COMPANY

Wm. L. Urann
President

South Hanson (Cape Cod), Mass.



Ready To Serve

FROM COAST

CAPE COD CRANBERRY SAUCE



Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce is made from selected, vine ripened, Cape Cod cranberries and is Ready-To-Serve.

Grown in the rich, peat soils among the sand dunes of ocean swept Cape Cod with its rains, fogs and winds and the summer suns of Cape Cod contribute a climate unequalled for the growing of cranberries.

The early colonists established a custom which has become a mark of good American etiquette in that they serve with their chicken, fowl or turkey, cranberry sauce made from these Cape Cod berries.

Our sanitary preserving factories are located directly on Cape Cod, alongside the growing cranberry plantations, and the berries are not touched by human hands, from the time they are picked, washed and preserved to the time you open our sealed tins Ready-To-Serve for your table.

Keep a few cans of OCEAN SPRAY Ready-To-Serve Cranberry

Sauce on your shelves. It adds a finishing touch to the dinner and is a nutritious and wholesome food.

Our recipe book, which we will gladly send you on request, contains many other uses for OCEAN SPRAY Cranberry Sauce, including Baked Cranberry Pudding, Chess Cake, Cranberry Whip, Thousand Island Dressing, etc.

OCEAN SPRAY is splendid for little tots, and it gives to a growing child much nutrition, and most children love to eat this fine, rich, red treat.

On the map of the United States pictured above, we have indicated the more than 100 points at which we have sales branches, and there are more than three thousand wholesalers throughout the United States that distribute OCEAN SPRAY Cranberry Sauce to nearly every retail outlet.

In addition, our product may be found on sale in nearly every country in the world.

OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING CO., South Hanson, Mass.

TO COAST ➔

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

Thanks to the Radio Manufacturers Association, who were celebrating their fifth annual convention with a banquet in Chicago on Wednesday, a group of great artists together with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra were presented in a special program which was broadcast through the courtesy of many NBC chain stations after 10:30 and until midnight. The artists came from all parts of the country and were heard from coast to coast.

Of the regular Wednesday broadcasts the Mobil Oil concert through the WEAF chain at 8 p. m. and the United Symphony Program through Columbia at nine offered some especially good vocal and orchestral numbers. A feature of the former was the playing of Julia Glass, pianist, of the powerful First Movement of Grieg's Concerto in A Minor which is said to contain bits from Norwegian national folk songs. As played by Miss Glass it was full of splendid vitality. The same feature of strength was apparent in Sigurd Nilsson's solo, "The Sailor's Last Voyage." The orchestra provided Grieg's march from "Sigurd's Journey" and Sinding's "Marche Grotesque" together with Sibelius's well known "Valse Triste" by way of contrast.

George Lymer, tenor, who has been starred in light opera and musical comedy, including "My Maryland," contributed several very attractive American ballads to the United Symphony concert. Perhaps the most beautiful number of the whole evening was his interpretation of "Prometheus Bound" from "Prometheus Bound." His "White Hells of Memory Chime" was also most effective. His voice is well adapted to the radio and the type of songs which he prefers he sings with just the right amount of feeling, carefully avoiding the sentimentalism which often spoils their charm.

The United Symphony Orchestra, which at one time was a favorite Sunday afternoon feature, was heard to good advantage in a selection from Johann Strauss' "Fledermaus." D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in presentation. "R" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "W" is WEAF, "N" is National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time standards are Eastern Standard Time except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective time.

FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 11

Talks
William Green: Justice Wendell P. St. Paul. WEAF chain transcontinental. President of the American Federation of Labor and Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia take up the subject of the labor movement and the problems of the laborer. 7:30 p. m.
Frederick William White (CBS). Brief and to-the-point talks are very popular. Mr. White comes under this classification. "The Political Situation in Washington." 8 p. m.
"The Voice of Columbia" (CBS transcontinental). A program mammoth in content and range. 10 p. m.
Spotlight Review (NBC Pacific). Recent favorites. 10 p. m.

ARCTURUS is a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Bootes. Arcturus Tubes have taken a relative place in the tube field. For those who wish to know the position of Arcturus in the summer heavens we prepared a booklet we will be glad to send on request.

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No Secrecy

THE National Forum half hour, beginning at 10 p. m. each Saturday through a coast-to-coast Columbia network, together with the NBC "Half Hours with the Senate" feature on Friday evenings, represents one of the most significant developments of radio-casting in that it brings to millions of owners of receivers all over the continent the possibility of immediate contact with those directing the affairs of the Federal Government in Washington.

The lovers of democracy everywhere have looked back for centuries upon the city-states of Greece as an ideal form of government, which however, with the enormous growth of territories and populations is no longer possible of attainment. In those ancient states every citizen was in a position to take part in the deliberations of the governing assemblies.

While radio listeners are not able to raise their voices in protest or commendation, it is now possible for them to enjoy a direct and uncolored contact with the activities of their government. The telegraph, as a matter of fact, does offer one means of expressing their personal feelings upon any matter under discussion, and it is not uncommon for a speaker in the capital city to receive telegrams from a listener 1000 or 2000 miles away, within a few minutes of the end of his talk.

On last Saturday evening the subject of complete publicity in connection with all government proceedings as discussed by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin was especially interesting in this connection. While these wonderful facilities have been developed for the distribution to the public at once of unbiased and unadulterated news of the representatives of the people, the progress of the progress of their work, much important business in the Senate is still conducted behind closed doors.

According to Senator La Follette this practice is contrary to the whole idea of the constitution and of democracy and lends itself to the furtherance of corruption of all kinds. It was conceded that in the early days of the republic such sessions, free from the possibility of incorrect reports by hostile interests, might have avoided unnecessary troubles, but it was also shown that in modern practice some very unfortunate appointments have been made when the light of open publicity was shut out.

Democracy can only be invaded by corruption when there is public ignorance or apathy in regard to the affairs of government. There is little doubt that radio is a factor of the greatest importance in replacing such ignorance and indifference with understanding of national problems and an active interest in their solution. D. M.

Bid for Tourists

Urged in Britain
Better Acquaintance Insures Peace, Lord Derby Says in Plea

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON — "Governments can't quarrel if the people of two countries know and like each other. The development of personal ties and the increase of international friendships are of the utmost importance," said Lord Derby, president of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, in a recent appeal to Britons to help in the development of the much neglected tourist industry.

Germany, he continued, was visited last year by 2,000,000 tourists; it advertised freely and laid itself out to cater attractively for visitors from all over the world. Consequently, Germany reaped a handsome reward. But Great Britain had not yet advertised its greatest asset — "the foundation of all its greatness — its native land."

"Part of the work of the Travel Association," said Lord Derby, "is to tell the world of all the riches of the British Isles. But when our visitors come we must — all of us — extend the glad hand of friendly welcome; make them happy and comfortable while they are here and share our pleasures and our sports with them. They will then learn by experience that we are — what we profess to be — a friendly people and they will come again."

Rare Library

Saved to Serbia
Patriotic Citizen Prevents Collection Leaving Country — Gift to Belgrade University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE, Dr. Gedeon Douchevsky, the founder of the Yugoslav airplane industry and one of the leading industrialists in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, has just donated to the Belgrade University a collection of rare books, which he bought from a Serbian scholar, publisher and book collector for \$50,000. In this collection there are several books which date from the sixteenth century and are among the first ever printed in Serbia. The oldest, which contains the four gospels, was printed in 1512.

The faculty of the University at Belgrade had long known of this collection of books and had long been hoping to secure it, but the administration of the university had never had enough money at its disposal to purchase it. Recently, however, when its possessor was compelled to sell his library, printing presses and other property, two of the leading professors at Belgrade went to Dr. Douchevsky and urged him to buy these books to prevent them from passing out of the country. He immediately responded to their appeal and the books will soon be transferred to the university library.

GRAMOPHONE NEEDS

NO MASTER RECORD
Speech Ready as Soon as Delivered Into Microphone

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng. — An instrument whereby a permanent gramophone record can be made immediately from the voice has been designed here by M. Wilkinson, an actor and research worker.

Speech made into a microphone is recorded on a wax disk, which is ready for use as soon as the speaker has finished. The system does away with the need for a master record, heretofore employed for gramophone records.

Ninety patents have been secured in connection with the project, which has been publicly demonstrated here.

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20 years experience
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Nevis 4727

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Rights just granted by the Colombian Government to All America Cables, which is a subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, are added to others recently obtained in Ecuador and Peru, and form the basis for extensions of a new system of radio communications already firmly rooted in Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

These concessions are said to give All America Cables a dominant position in the international scramble for development of South American communications which has been in progress for some time, and to insure improved commercial relations between the Americas.

"South America today is one of the greatest fields left in the world for trade expansion," John S. Merrill, president of All America Cables, said in making the announcement. "Business at the present time is particularly active, and demands are increasing for communication services keeping the southern continent in close contact with international markets."

"We believe that extension of wireless facilities such as is contemplated by the International System, added to the present 63,000 miles of cable lines, will prove a decided benefit to

MAU REFUSES TO PAY TAXES TO NEW ZEALAND

RIISING TARIFFS CRITICIZED BY LEAGUE BOARD

Economic Committee Head
Decries Lack of Interest
in Recommendations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—"I am growing impatient with the small attention which governments are paying to the recommendations of the International Economic Conference," said Georges Thunin, president of the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations, at its second session at Geneva.

"A year," said Mr. Thunin, "may be a short time in the history of nations, but in this instance it is sufficient to show whether the governments which can alone solve economic problems are really intent on removing obstructions to trade. The evidence unfortunately points to the opposite conclusion."

A few prohibitions on exports and imports have been removed, but on the other hand the tariff walls have during the last two years. This, in the opinion of the Consultative Committee, tends to check the movement toward freer trade. Such retrograde steps, says the Consultative Committee in its report, cannot fail to have mischievous repercussions on the prosperity of the world.

Right of Free Entry

The report strikes a more cheerful note in reviewing the new progress which has been made toward peace in the political sphere by the suppression of one of the chief causes which make for commercial friction, that is to say the desire of states to use their customs for the purpose of protecting industries considered necessary for national defense.

The Consultative Committee was also pleased with the results which had been obtained by the collective and concerted action of the Economic Organization of the League, which in its view had contributed to the improvement of international economic relations.

"Thus in the 'realm of commerce' the committee notes that the ground is now prepared for a diplomatic conference on the question of 'treatment of foreigners' which, if regulated by a general convention, should do much to remove international friction on this score and assist in the 'restoration of economic peace between the nations' by conceding the right of free entry and free establishment, as accorded before the war."

Selection of Industries

Production is closely connected with the tariff problem and the Consultative Committee points out the disadvantage to the general economic progress of the world of the tendency of certain states to establish industries to which their resources are not adapted, because modern methods of production can succeed only on a grand scale.

As for collective action for the lowering of tariffs, there is not much doing in this direction. The Consultative Committee suggests that at least a beginning might be made with agricultural machinery. The farmer makes less profit and pays

more for the machinery which he buys. Here is a chance of helping him.

Frequent changes in tariff levels, like complicated customs formalities, are admittedly a hindrance to trade. Therefore, says the Consultative Committee, let commercial treaties be contracted for as long a period as possible, while it appeals to the states which have not yet signed the Convention for Unifying Customs Formalities to do so and get ahead also with the simplification of customs nomenclature.

Empire Women Tell of Activities in Far-Off Lands

Delegates Gather in London
From Australia, South
Africa and India

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Some interesting instances of branch achievements were given at the 15th annual meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes held at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently.

Among other items it was related that there was one small branch in a hamlet in Queensland, consisting of one street and a number of small, tin houses, where there were only seven women members. These women, however, managed to get a hall erected where they served refreshments, with beneficial effects, to fair-goers and others, who had previously had no rendezvous but the public-house. The hamlet warmly appreciated the women's efforts and donations poured in.

Mrs. Fairfax of the Queensland Countrywomen's Association said that these women worked on the same lines in each state in Australia. They are free from class, creed and politics, and the members are breaking down barriers in many directions. Countrywomen's Associations, she added, were entirely self-supporting. Members paid 5s. per year, half of which was sent to headquarters. They now numbered 17,909, with 520 branches.

A resolution urging County Federations to give practical assistance to women's institute members in the development of sidelines in agriculture was enthusiastically discussed. It was pointed out that federations can help not only in the marketing of produce, but also by serving as links between the small rabbit breeder and furrier, to collect members' pelts and sell them to such furriers as the fur boards, which give fair market prices. The urgent necessity of promoting the development of fruit culture and preservation in England and Wales was especially noted, great waste often occurring in times of glut. Cordial approval of the Ministry of Agriculture's sound goat schemes, and of its recent pronouncement as to the marking and grading of eggs was registered, as well as appreciation of the assistance given to institutes by the Dairy Farmers' Association.

Delegates from 2702 Women's Institutes in England and Wales, and from 100 Countrywomen's Societies in Scotland, India, Victoria, Queensland, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, the United States of America and Czechoslovakia attended the meetings.

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Manchester Line Being Electrified

Most Intensely Worked Railway
in Great Britain to
Improve Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham railway line, reputed to be the most intensely worked stretch of railway line in Great Britain, is being electrified. Overhead electrical equipment is being installed under the auspices of the London and North Eastern Railway and the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, with which organizations the Altrincham line is affiliated.

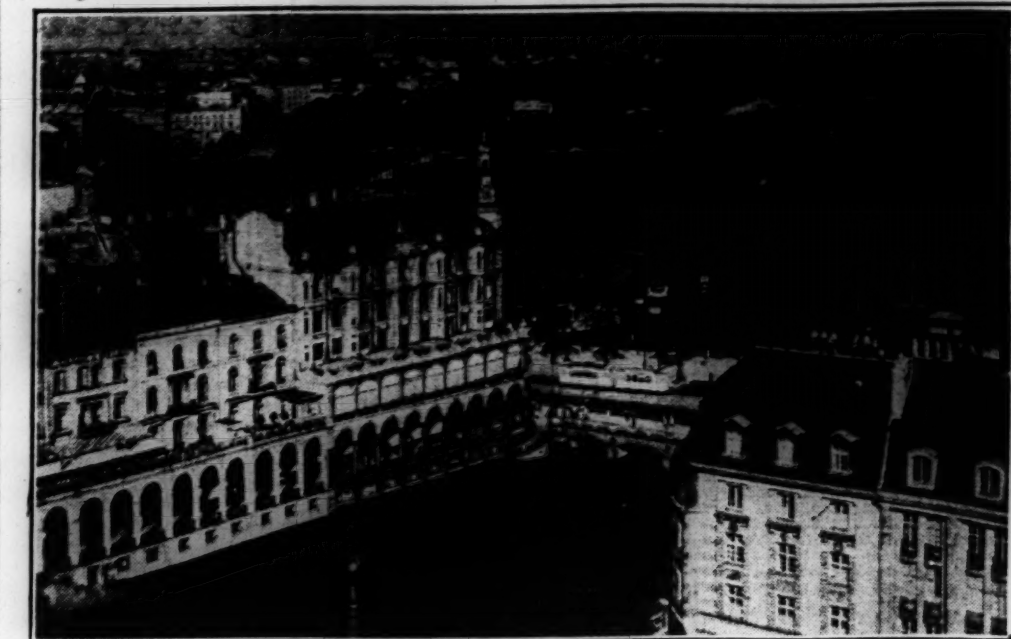
Rolling stock for the electrified line will consist of six-car trains of the compartment type. Each six-car train will have seating capacity for 536 passengers. As a consequence of electrification, accelerated train services will be provided. A 50 per cent increase over the best steam service of the line will be possible.

The Manchester, South Junction and Altrincham line is one of the oldest in the country. It was opened in 1845 and lengthened to 34 miles in 1849. The line has therefore been working under steam traction for 80 years.

UNITED STATES BUYS VESSELS IN DENMARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—Danish shipbuilding this year will beat 1928, which was a record year in this respect. So

Many Charming Spots to Be Found Within Radius of Old Hamburg



VIEW OF BINNEN ALSTER
This is Flanked by the Shopping Section; Across the Lombards' Bridge is Aussen-Alster, the Center of the Finest Residential District.

far eight Diesel-motor vessels and a couple of steamers have been delivered and there are at present in course of construction or ordered 24 large Diesel-motor vessels and nine steamers.

The majority of these vessels are for abroad. Even the United States is a buyer of Danish vessels, one having been delivered and another is in course of construction. Norway, however, is the largest customer for the Danish yards.

Women's Guild Asks Conference on Disarmament

Trade With Russia Favored
and Teaching of Anti-Militarism to Young Folk

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BURSLEM, Eng.—A resolution which aroused a great deal of enthusiasm at this year's annual congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild was one urging the complete total disarmament of this country, as an example for the world to follow. Another resolution urged the next government to call a world conference immediately to promote disarmament, and a third, which was carried unanimously by the 1200 delegates, urged the withdrawal of the reservations in the signing of the Kellogg Pact.

It was also urged that a ministry of peace should be formed, that trade with Russia should be reopened to help international friendship, and that anti-militarist propaganda should be undertaken among young people by building up a "woodcraft movement."

A civic reception was given to the congress by the Lord Mayor of Burslem where the congress was held and the business of the meetings began with the address of the national president, Mrs. Taylor of Wales, who referred in her speech to the responsibility of women today in the world's affairs.

DUTCH-ARGENTINE TELEPHONE AT WORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—The experimental telephone conversations from Holland to Buenos Aires, which recently took place via the French transmitting and receiving stations, have given satisfactory results.

The French route for telephone connection with the Argentine will be available shortly to the Dutch public. The tariff will be the same as that for telephone conversations to Buenos Aires along the German route (via Berlin), namely 78¢ florins (about \$31.70) for three minutes.

POLES ESTABLISH COLONIES IN BRAZIL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Fifty-thousand hectares of land have been acquired in the state of Espirito Santo, Brazil, by the Polish Overseas Settlement Society of Warsaw, specially for Polish emigrants, according to Industrial and Labor Information.

The society has been given the right to colonize this and certain other districts by the Brazilian Government and by the Polish Government to refer Polish emigrants. Colonists from Poland have been established in Brazil since 1873, and at present number some 2000.

HAMBURG QUIANT IN OLDER SECTIONS Native Place of Mendelssohn and of Brahms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—Although Hamburg folk will tell you that "Alt Hamburg" is not very old after all, because of the several great fires which have swept over the city, still there is much that is interesting to be seen of the seventeenth and earlier centuries on a trip down the narrow "flets" or canals or on a walk through the tortuous, narrow streets of the old inner city.

One old house on the Herlichkeitstrasse, which dates from 1620, is noteworthy in that it is still in use as a dwelling, workshop, salesroom and storeroom, where goods are still wound up by windlass from the flat boats on the canals.

The quaint old houses in the Duesterstrasse, which reflect a strong Dutch influence are worth a visit, and not far beyond, almost in the shadow of the St. Michaelis Church, one of north Germany's largest Protestant churches, is Michaelisstrasse 54, the house of Felix Mendelssohn's birth. Speckstrasse 60, where Johannes Brahms was born, is also hard by.

New Chargé Seeks Amity of Britain

Hamza Bey Represents Egypt
as Siderous Bey Goes
to Athens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A promise that he will devote all his energies to promoting friendship between Great Britain and Egypt was made by Abdel Malek Hamza Bey at a dinner given by the Near and Middle East Association, in honor of his appointment as Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires in London in place of Siderous Bey, who has been gazetted as Minister to Athens and Belgrade.

Hamza Bey was originally a member of the Zaghulist or Nationalist Party, but broke with it on the question of relations with England at the time Adly Pasha succeeded from the Zaghulists in 1922. By training he is a barrister, and he was formerly a pupil of Siderous Bey, to whose position he is now succeeding in London. His former professor will leave a wide circle of friends behind him when he goes.

Although it is already 13 months since Siderous Bey's new appointment was announced, he is expected

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Other dealers throughout the country. For the address of the one nearest you, write to The Menihan Co., Rochester, N. Y., Makers of Arch-Aid shoes for women.

Bridge Built Around Old One, Novel Engineering Feat in India

Hugh Cantilever Structure Set Up Without Interfering With
Traffic in Desolate Foothill Country in North-
west Frontier Province

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—An extraordinary engineering feat has been accomplished in the desolate foothill country in the North-West Frontier Province, where Attock Bridge, strategically the most important bridge in India, has been brought to the final stage of its reconstruction.

The most difficult part of the task which faced the engineers, when they began the work five years ago, was to throw out two new spans, each 308 feet long, across the deep gorge through which the Indus flows at this point, so as to enclose the old structure without interfering for an instant with the rail traffic which passes across the bridge 140 feet above the level of the water, or the road traffic which moved beneath the trains.

The bridge is the last of the major bridges between Lahore and Peshawar on the North-Western Railway to be brought into line with modern traffic requirements. The old bridge, built 50 years ago, was sound, but it could not carry the latest heavy type of engines. The new bridge will bear anything up to a 28-ton load, thus

providing for the possibility of enormous developments in rail traffic.

The project was unique in several respects. The task of building virtually a new bridge around an old one, by the cantilever system, without interrupting the rail or road traffic for a moment from start to finish, has never previously been attempted.

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Save your knees and your clothes with this English type kneeling mat. It is well made of woven Chinese rushes. It is well padded and has a water-proof bottom. The sides are built high to protect the clothes. Each. \$1.99

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Imported from England, of heavy forged Sheffield steel, with varnished handles of ash. Trowel or fork, 12 inches over all. Each. \$1.99

ENGLISH GARDEN TOOLS
For the man or woman who likes to do planting and cultivating. Light but strong—of specially tempered English steel, with finely finished and handled. Set of spading fork, hoe, rake, shovel, trowel and hand fork. Adh's set. Illustrated. \$9.75
Ladies' set. Illustrated. \$7.75
Child's size (same quality) 4 pcs. \$3.50
Send sheet, money order, C. O. D., or check, or charge account reference. Garden Tools—FREE.

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Your grandfather's bride found an up-to-date innovation awaiting her in the form of shiny black stoves, all gorgeous with nickel trimmings, supported by an army of wood-boxes and coal scuttles, which were kept as neat as possible.

Your proud father led his pretty young wife into a house heated with a furnace, and he took the care of the coal and ashes off her hands as much as his new rôle of breadwinner would permit.

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In every case, these bridegroom forebears of yours provided the most modern, comfortable and convenient heating system to be had in their day. And of course you are not to be outdone in your provision for your family—you who are privileged to live in this age of electricity when automobiles, steamships, airplanes—and furnaces—run with efficiency, cleanliness and economy on oil.

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is the opportunity for you to give her clean, wholesome, uniform and automatic oil heat without draining the purse that you have filled for the honeymoon. \$25.00 down puts a Super Automatic Oil Heater, complete with oil tank and automatic controls, in your new home. No further payments till September—and time payments thereafter to suit your convenience.

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1. An R. P. sack suit—
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With such an outfit, you never need worry about the right clothes at the right time, for you have the comforting assurance that no one can be more smartly dressed than you.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

INDIANS FAIL TO HALT CHAMPIONS

Yankees Keep Right On and Pass St. Louis—Red Sox Equal Major Record

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
Philadelphia	22	14	.610
St. Louis	21	15	.580
Chicago	20	16	.556
Washington	19	17	.529
Cleveland	18	18	.500
Pittsburgh	17	19	.471
Boston	16	20	.444
Detroit	15	21	.417

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The Philadelphia Athletics won their 22nd straight game in the opening contest of the Cleveland series at the Yankee Stadium, 6 to 5, by virtue of which they took possession of second place, 16 points ahead of the St. Louis Browns, who lost to Philadelphia.

The Athletics have played only two games with St. Louis this season and Walberg has pitched them both. Earlier in the year at St. Louis he held the Browns to one hit and beat them 2 to 0. On June 5 he allowed four hits, winning 5 to 2. The interesting part of it was that the two runs scored by the Browns were home runs hit in succession by Kress and Melillo. The Athletics were complete masters of the situation at all times with Cochran and Miller watching the home runs of the Browns. Incidentally it was the eighteenth victory in the last 20 for Philadelphia. Although its pace has slackened in the last nine games, compared to the preceding nine games, all of which it won, six straight victories have been run between the two clubs. And now the club is probably off on another winning spree.

Recall 1927 World Series. It is well that the Athletics do not drop more than a game at a time for the Yankees are now pressing forward with a vigor that recalls the marches of previous seasons. Hoyt pitched the first seven innings, when he was credited by Heimach, who was re-elected by the victors. Heimach, who served as relief pitcher against the Yankees in the World Series of 1927 in the ninth inning with three on bases to strike out two men and then make a wild pitch to let the Yankees win, relieved Shantz in the seventh inning against the Yankees, June 5, and pitched the eighth and ninth innings, giving one base on balls. He pitched great baseball up to the twelfth when the bases were filled with none out. Lazzari, who was one of those who struck out in that memorable World Series game, came to bat against Cleveland and the situation was identical with the one furnished in the last game of the big classic of 1927, although not so much depended upon victory. Lazzari hit a sacrifice fly to win the game, and kept the Yankees' winning run intact.

Marberry's great pitching against Detroit was all that the Senators needed to win their second straight game, 8 to 2. Detroit made only five hits. Marberry, who was pitching against the club which was piloted by his manager of last year, Stanley H. Harris, had the added distinction of making a single and triple. Marberry was used by Harris only as a relief pitcher in past campaigns. This was Marberry's third victory of the season in his first campaign as a starting pitcher.

Red Sox Make 23 Hits. The Boston Red Sox delighted local fans at Fenway Park by giving a great exhibition of hitting and pitching to defeat the Chicago White Sox, 15 to 2. It is not often that the Red Sox show such prowess at bat and for the first three innings they gave no evidence that they were going to hit strongly in that game. But they did and a five-run rally in the fifth inning topped off the match which culminated in a great eight-run outburst in the eighth. The two runs scored off MacFayden were the results of errors. The White Sox scoring them without making a hit. William Barrett, who made one of the glaring errors, revealed himself by hitting a home run and two doubles. Todd, however, was one of the big hitters with two singles, by virtue of which they took possession of second place, 16 points ahead of the St. Louis Browns, who lost to Philadelphia.

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United States' Plans for Davis Cup Capture Are Not Certain

W. T. Tilden 2d May Play in One of the Singles—Hennessey, Van Ryn and Allison Sail on Berengaria—Lott to Follow Week Later

NEW YORK, June 5.—America's plans to bring back the Davis Cup from France are being carried out on a large scale, at least so far as the number of players who will engage in the attempt is concerned, and the largest part of the squad is on its way to Europe for the preliminary preparations.

Three players and the non-playing captain, Fitz-Eugene Dixon of Philadelphia, sailed June 5 aboard the Berengaria. The playing delegation at sea consists of John F. Hennessey of Indianapolis, John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., and William L. Allison of Fort Worth, Tex.

The veterans of past years, William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter, already are in Europe. The sixth player, George M. Lott Jr., has been detained by his studies at the University of Chicago and will follow the team next week.

Out of this wealth of material, all of it good although several of the players had no Davis Cup experience before this year, the combination, or combinations, which will oppose the winner of the European zone competition in the interzone final July 19, 20 and 21, and France in the challenge round a week later must be chosen.

Few plans have been made so far and even Dixon seems not to know what his likely choices will be, but two things seem almost certain, one is that Tilden will make a last gallant effort by taking one of the singles posts, the other that the makeup of the rest of the team depends largely on the showing the men make in the Wimbledon championships and in a team match against Spain early in July.

With his long stay in Europe to get him in top form, followers are sure that Tilden will be able to equal last year's singles showing when he scored the only victory for the United States. Without the strain of playing on three successive days Tilden may be able to better it. Hunter, figured at first as the other probable singles choice, now seems to be the outsider.

an exceptional showing at Wimbledon appears the only thing that will give the squad its way to Europe for the final round. The French player the call over the younger players.

Hennessey, Lott and Van Ryn are the three other possibilities with much depending on what pair is chosen for the doubles. Smiling Hennessey from Indianapolis made a gallant attempt last year, but lost to both of the men he would have to meet if chosen again. In the doubles he has been teamed with Lott while the younger members, Van Ryn and Allison, have been working together with much success.

The mid-western pair scored brilliant victories last season in winning the United States doubles title, although opinion has been expressed that they would be easy victims of the French if they pitted their lobbies against the French and Boroza. Van Ryn and Allison have the great handicap of comparative inexperience. Hennessey, who did most of the talking last night, was inclined to favor Lott as the second singles player.

"When I'm playing his best game Lott is a wonder," he said. "He is much steadier than last year. His tennis has matured. I found that out when I played him in Detroit."

So far as the interzone final is concerned, few fears were expressed by members of the team or by any of the tennis faithful who gathered for a farewell dinner. Although eight nations are left in the running in the European zone, England and Italy are the only ones to get much consideration. Hennessey expressed the belief that Great Britain would be the successful competitor.

"I believe England will beat out Italy for the right to play us," he said. "As I see it, he has a purpose will win both his singles matches, but his companion will lose both of his and the English will take the doubles."

The women's doubles were won by Miss Heine and Miss Neave. The brilliant net work of the South African player has been held up as an example to the German women tennis stars who operate most of the time from the base line.

WOMAN IN POWERBOAT TO CROSS NORTH SEA. SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. GLASGOW.—A woman is to make an attempt to cross the North Sea from Scotland to Norway in a 45-mile-an-hour powerboat probably on June 14. She is Mrs. G. M. Stewart, the holder of many motorcycle and cycle car records, and the wife of a British naval officer.

The boat to be used is an all British production, Mrs. Stewart, also a noted racing track motorcyclist. The boat will be used in an all British race, Mrs. Stewart, who will be accompanied by her husband and a mechanic, expects to do the journey—650 miles across one of the roughest parts of the North Sea—in about 14 or 15 hours. No wireless transmitting set will be carried, but there will be a portable set for picking up the weather reports in case it should be necessary to alter the course owing to adverse conditions.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Won Lost P.C. Minneapolis 22 12 .610 St. Paul 21 13 .580 Indianapolis 20 14 .556 Louisville 19 15 .529 Toledo 18 16 .500 Columbus 17 17 .471 Milwaukee 16 18 .444

RESULTS JUNE 5. Louisville 5, Columbus 5. Indianapolis 6, Toledo 5. Minneapolis 12, Milwaukee 1. Kansas City 6, St. Paul 5.

CHICAGO ELEGANT THREE. SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. CHICAGO.—N. R. Root '30 has been elected captain of the track and field team at University of Chicago for next season. He has been a consistent performer in the 100, 200, 400, 800, 1,600, 3,200, 6,400, 12,800, 25,600, 51,200, 102,400, 204,800, 409,600, 819,200, 1,638,400, 3,276,800, 6,553,600, 13,107,200, 26,214,400, 52,428,800, 104,857,600, 209,715,200, 419,430,400, 838,860,800, 1,677,721,600, 3,355,443,200, 6,710,886,400, 13,421,772,800, 26,843,545,600, 53,687,091,200, 107,374,182,400, 214,748,364,800, 429,496,729,600, 858,993,459,200, 1,717,986,918,400, 3,435,973,836,800, 6,871,947,673,600, 13,743,895,347,200, 27,487,790,694,400, 54,975,581,388,800, 109,951,162,777,600, 219,902,325,555,200, 439,804,651,110,400, 879,609,302,220,800, 1,759,218,604,441,600, 3,518,437,208,883,200, 7,036,874,417,766,400, 14,073,748,835,532,800, 28,147,497,671,065,600, 56,294,995,342,131,200, 112,589,990,684,262,400, 225,179,981,368,524,800, 450,359,962,737,049,600, 900,719,925,474,099,200, 1,801,439,850,948,198,400, 3,602,879,701,896,396,800, 7,205,759,403,792,793,600, 14,411,518,807,585,587,200, 28,823,037,615,171,174,400, 57,646,075,230,342,348,800, 115,292,150,460,684,697,600, 230,584,300,921,379,395,200, 461,168,601,842,758,790,400, 922,337,203,685,517,580,800, 1,844,674,407,371,035,161,600, 3,689,348,814,742,070,323,200, 7,378,697,629,484,140,646,400, 14,757,395,258,968,281,292,800, 29,514,790,517,936,562,585,600, 59,029,581,035,873,125,171,174,400, 118,059,162,071,746,250,342,348,800, 236,118,324,143,492,500,684,697,600, 472,236,648,286,985,011,379,395,200, 944,473,296,573,970,758,790,400, 1,888,946,593,147,941,517,580,800, 3,777,893,186,295,883,035,161,600, 7,555,786,372,591,766,250,342,348,800, 15,111,572,745,183,532,585,587,200, 30,223,145,490,367,067,070,323,200, 60,446,290,980,734,140,646,400, 120,892,581,961,468,281,292,800, 241,785,163,922,936,562,585,587,200, 483,570,327,845,873,125,171,174,400, 967,140,655,691,746,250,342,348,800, 1,934,281,311,383,492,500,684,697,600, 3,868,562,622,766,985,011,379,395,200, 7,737,125,245,533,970,758,790,400, 15,474,250,491,067,941,517,580,800, 30,948,500,982,135,883,035,161,600, 61,897,001,964,271,766,250,342,348,800, 123,794,003,928,543,532,585,587,200, 247,588,007,857,087,070,323,200, 495,176,015,714,174,140,646,400, 990,352,031,428,348,281,292,800, 1,980,704,062,856,697,562,585,587,200, 3,961,408,125,713,395,125,171,174,400, 7,922,816,251,426,790,250,342,348,800, 15,845,632,502,853,580,800, 31,691,265,005,707,161,600, 63,382,530,011,414,323,200, 126,765,060,022,828,646,400, 253,530,120,045,657,292,800, 507,060,240,091,314,585,587,200, 1,014,120,480,182,629,171,174,400, 2,028,240,960,365,258,342,348,800, 4,056,481,920,730,516,684,697,600, 8,112,963,840,146,033,379,395,200, 16,225,927,680,292,066,758,790,400, 32,451,855,360,584,140,646,400, 64,903,710,729,161,600, 129,807,421,458,323,200, 259,614,842,916,646,400, 519,229,685,833,292,800, 1,038,459,371,666,585,587,200, 2,076,918,743,333,171,174,400, 4,153,837,486,666,342,348,800, 8,307,674,973,332,684,697,600, 16,615,349,946,665,379,395,200, 33,230,699,893,330,758,790,400, 66,461,399,786,661,517,580,800, 132,922,799,573,323,200, 265,845,597,146,646,400, 531,691,194,293,292,800, 1,063,382,388,586,585,587,200, 2,126,764,777,173,171,174,400, 4,253,529,554,346,342,348,800, 8,507,059,108,692,684,697,600, 17,014,118,217,385,379,395,200, 34,028,236,434,770,758,790,400, 68,056,472,869,541,517,580,800, 136,112,945,739,083,323,200, 272,225,891,478,166,646,400, 544,451,782,956,333,171,174,400, 1,088,903,565,912,666,342,348,800, 2,177,807,131,825,323,200, 4,355,614,263,650,646,400, 8,711,228,527,301,292,800, 17,422,457,054,602,585,587,200, 34,844,914,109,205,171,174,400, 69,689,828,218,410,342,348,800, 139,379,656,436,820,684,697,600, 278,759,312,873,641,379,395,200, 557,518,625,747,282,758,790,400, 1,115,037,251,494,565,585,587,200, 2,230,074,502,989,131,171,174,400, 4,460,149,005,978,262,342,348,800, 8,920,298,011,956,524,684,697,600, 17,840,596,023,913,051,379,395,200, 35,681,192,047,826,083,758,790,400, 71,362,384,095,652,166,646,400, 142,724,768,191,304,323,200, 285,449,536,382,608,646,400, 570,899,072,765,217,171,174,400, 1,141,798,145,530,434,342,348,800, 2,283,596,291,060,868,684,697,600, 4,567,192,582,121,737,379,395,200, 9,134,385,164,243,474,758,790,400, 18,268,770,328,486,949,517,580,800, 36,537,540,656,973,833,171,174,400, 73,075,081,313,947,666,342,348,800, 146,150,162,627,895,332,684,697,600, 292,300,325,255,790,665,684,697,600, 584,600,650,511,581,379,395,200, 1,16

PIRATES REGAIN LEAGUE LEAD

Take It When Cardinals Lose Their Second Straight—Giants Keep On

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	24	14	.632
St. Louis	24	14	.632
Chicago	24	14	.632
New York	24	14	.632
Philadelphia	24	14	.632
Boston	24	14	.632
Brooklyn	24	14	.632
Cincinnati	24	14	.632

RESULTS JUNE 5
New York 5, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.
Boston at Pittsburgh (rain).

An idle day is relished by the best of baseball clubs, particularly so when it enables them to move into the league lead as the Pittsburgh Pirates did on June 5. The margin that the Pirates now hold over the St. Louis Cardinals as a result of the championship defeat at the hands of New York, 5 to 4, is only three percentage points, however.

The continued march of the New York Giants toward the top of the league was made again the great St. Louis team. They took three out of four against Chicago and have now started off against St. Louis with a victory. From seventh place to fourth in two weeks is the record of the Giants, who are now 1½ games ahead of fifth place and only two from third place. Hays's thirteenth home run of the season helped the Cardinals, but it was matched by Ott's twelfth.

The only left-handed spitball pitcher in the majors today, Clarence E. Mitchell, pitched for the Cardinals, who went down to defeat for the second straight time. In spite of the fact that they have won seven of their last nine games, the Cardinals were unable to stay in the lead, showing the pace at which the others are going. Particularly the Pirates.

The Cubs would have been only one game ahead of the Giants if they had not rallied in the ninth inning against Brooklyn to score four runs.

AT CHICAGO
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Brooklyn—1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 2
Batteries—Clegg, Evers, Carlson and Grace; McWeeny and Pritch. Winning pitcher—Carlson. Umpire—Rigler. Moran and Pritchard. Time—2h. 5m.

AT ST. LOUIS
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 2
St. Louis—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 12 2
Batteries—Maya, Walker and O'Farrell; Mitchell and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Walker. Umpire—Hart, Rigler and McLaughlin. Time—2h. 4m.

AT CINCINNATI
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati—2 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—5 13 5
Philadelphia—2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 13 5
Batteries—Lucas and Sukeroff; Willoughby, Green, Milligan, Elliott and Davis. Losing pitcher—Willoughby. Umpire—McCormick and Reardon. Time—2h. 10m.

FOOTBALL AND CHARITIES
SPRINGFIELD—At a recent presentation, in the City Chambers here, of the Glasgow Charity Cup to the Glasgow Rangers Football Club, the club's manager, Mr. J. J. Brown, said that the Rangers had won the cup in the last 50 years has been the means of raising £28,185 for charity in Glasgow. The Rangers had finished at the head of the Scottish League, and had only once been defeated in the previous holders of the cup, which they had won 14 times.

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off McWeeny, who had allowed only four hits in the first eight innings. The stage was set for a Brooklyn victory when the Cubs came to bat in the ninth. The Pirates were leading, 3 to 0, and McWeeny apparently had the game well in hand. Three singles, a base on balls, and an error gave the Cubs their needed runs to win. All seven of their hits were singles.

Frederick, the recruit outsider of the losers, failed to hit safely after hitting in 17 consecutive games. The victory was attained when Hartnett made his first appearance of the season with the Cubs as a pinch hitter to single with the bases full. Carlson, who has started only one game this year, went in as relief pitcher and was credited with the victory, his first of the season.

Reds Make 19 Hits
For the second time in the last four games and the fourth in the last 19 games, Cincinnati batters were at their best against Philadelphia and pounded out 19 hits and made 21 runs to win easily, 21 to 4. It was a sight that brought great joy to Manager J. C. Hendricks to see his Reds hitting so strongly, as hitting has been the club's greatest handicap thus far.

Critz made four hits but Klein of the Phillies made a single, triple and home run and the player who makes a home run on the Cincinnati field earns a real distinction. The Reds scored in seven of the eight innings at bat, making nine runs in the sixth. Kelly and Walker started off the sixth inning with singles and came to bat later to rap out triples in the same inning. The scores:

AT CHICAGO
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Brooklyn—1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 2
Batteries—Clegg, Evers, Carlson and Grace; McWeeny and Pritch. Winning pitcher—Carlson. Umpire—Rigler. Moran and Pritchard. Time—2h. 5m.

AT ST. LOUIS
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 2
St. Louis—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 12 2
Batteries—Maya, Walker and O'Farrell; Mitchell and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Walker. Umpire—Hart, Rigler and McLaughlin. Time—2h. 4m.

AT CINCINNATI
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati—2 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—5 13 5
Philadelphia—2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 13 5
Batteries—Lucas and Sukeroff; Willoughby, Green, Milligan, Elliott and Davis. Losing pitcher—Willoughby. Umpire—McCormick and Reardon. Time—2h. 10m.

FOOTBALL AND CHARITIES
SPRINGFIELD—At a recent presentation, in the City Chambers here, of the Glasgow Charity Cup to the Glasgow Rangers Football Club, the club's manager, Mr. J. J. Brown, said that the Rangers had won the cup in the last 50 years has been the means of raising £28,185 for charity in Glasgow. The Rangers had finished at the head of the Scottish League, and had only once been defeated in the previous holders of the cup, which they had won 14 times.

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Dartmouth's 1929 Contribution to Majors



ONE of the few college players to get into the majors and make a good enough showing in his first year to retain his place is W. R. Breckinridge '30 of Dartmouth, who is now with the Philadelphia Athletics. Although Breckinridge is not absolutely assured of a permanent position, he is still the serving in relief roles. Only 18 or 19 of his 21-day players have made the jump successfully from campus to major-league diamond in one leap without the customary preliminary minor-league training. That Breckinridge has made good on a staff of pitchers that is made up of Walberg, Grove, Ehmke, Quinn, Rommel, Barnshaw, Orwell, Yarkes and Shores gives his achievement added luster.

President J. A. R. Quinn of the Boston Red Sox has been elected president of the newly organized Boston Park Department Baseball League.

Baseball is a cosmopolitan game. This is proved by an analysis of the names of the players in the major leagues which range from Grabowski to Kelly to Luque, and so on. Lazzeri, Schulte and Zachary, Yde, Uble and West, Levy, Fitzsimmons and that plain Hill or Adams are all there. But then, the spectators are just as widely varied in name and nationality.

The career of the future baseball player will probably be longer than that of the past player. That is because the players are being picked up younger. A large number of stars who can be claimed as veterans today are not much over 20 years old. Lindstrom, Ott, Jackson and Terry are named as four of them and they are all on the team. That in itself speaks for the future of the game.

One of the other forces arrayed against each other in the controversy in the Pacific Coast League over whether or not ladies should be admitted free to all Coast League ball games should reflect quickly before the game suffers. The game is too big to be involved in such arguments.

It is true that the four-year obstacle—that is winning four pennants straight—is a task that only a super team can accomplish. One team has done it—the New York Giants—which should encourage the Yankees. There is naturally a general feeling on the part of the players, who have either won too many pennants to be enthusiastic or who think that they will win anyway whether they try hard or not. That is why it seems to be the best thing that could happen to the Yankees to get away to a slow start. If they must be waked up early.

B. E. Clark Jr., Braves outfielder "bar excellence," has a brother in the Eastern League playing with Providence. If he is as good as his brother, the younger brother, Thomas, will be with the Braves soon.

KANSAS ELECTS THOMSON
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LAWRENCE, Kan.—Charles E. Thomson '20 has been elected captain of the 1929 University of Kansas baseball team. Thomson is a two-letter man in baseball and also has made two letters in basketball.

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EXPERT GAUGES CIVIL AVIATION IN EAST AFRICA

Tymms Avers South African Air Route Must Cross Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Probably nobody can speak with more authority on the prospects of civil aviation in East Africa than F. Tymms, who lectured recently on this subject before the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Mr. Tymms, during 1928, toured through the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. His itinerary involved traveling from Cairo to Lake Victoria by way of the Nile Valley with journeys, mostly by car, to the extreme west and southwest of Uganda, the extreme south of Tanganyika, as well as the coastal and inland regions of Kenya and Tanganyika.

The three East African countries cover together an area of over 700,000 square miles. Generally speaking, said Mr. Tymms, Kenya contains the largest area suitable for aviation, namely grassland; Uganda is the least suited to aircraft because of its rugged contour; Tanganyika has some good areas and vast areas of level bush on which landing grounds can readily be made.

With the advent of air transport Mr. Tymms thinks it probable that the Cairo-Khartoum railway will never materialize, or that it will be brought about by the linking, for local needs, of the last two unconnected lateral systems. The most important aviation development in prospect for East Africa, however, is the fact that the British route to South Africa must pass through all three of the East African territories. The valley of the Nile offers the obviously best route for the establishment of an airway, as settlements and ground communication are most suitable on this line.

As a result of recent investigations it has been decided to modify the original route at Ndola in Northern Rhodesia. From Kisumu on Lake Victoria it will pass over more settled regions via Nairobi, Arusha, Dodoma and Mbeya, rejoining the original route at Ndola in Northern Rhodesia. From Ndola south the route will practically follow the Cape railway.

From Cairo to Khartoum the country is more suitable for air travel. Landing grounds are easily prepared and maintained, and emergency landing grounds are abundant. From Khartoum to the Southern Sudan border the soil is soft or swampy. The Nile, provides admirable sailing water for seaplanes. From Khartoum to the Central African lakes the route will be operated by seaplanes.

Mr. Tymms also dealt with the air activities of the French, Belgians, and Portuguese in Africa, whose air routes will naturally have an important bearing on those of the British.

WILLARD E. BUELL IS ELECTED PRESIDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Willard E. Buell has been elected president of the Treasury Department Tennis Association. Other elections were: Clarence M. Charest, vice-president; Madison P. Coe, secretary-treasurer; Edwin Dowd, captain, and J. K. Polk Jr., assistant captain. Mr. Buell has been in the office of president for 15 years.

HASLER IS RELEASED
PHILADELPHIA—Joseph P. Hasler, substitute infielder of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club, has been released to the Portland Club of the Pacific Coast League.

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Bird Enthusiast Finds Skylark Surpasses Its Great Reputation

Dainty Songster in Its Spiral Flight Sends Down Rapacious Notes for Nineteen Minutes, but Descends to Nest Contentedly

THE moon was bright above the English village of Arden Common and one star shone in the eastern sky. The nearest gorse bushes glowed with golden light while those at a little distance were lost in a pale mist of yellow. Near and far these flowers poured forth their heavy perfume, drenching the coming dawn with an odor like that of peaches and almonds. And everywhere from among the gleaming fragrant gorse rose amazing medleys of song.

It seemed as if the bushes themselves were singing with a thousand voices for the moon and the star and the blossoms did not give light enough to reveal the birds that were heralding the approaching day.

It was 3 o'clock, Greenwich time (4 "summertime" was reckoned), the morning of May 24 when I entered the Common and felt my way among the prickly gorse into the very midst of the morning music. Blackbirds and thrushes whose notes were unfamiliar to my American ears, whistled and warbled and trilled in bushes so near I could have touched them. Here and there invisible skylarks on the grass were mingling their happy songs with the gentle chorus.

During the hour that followed, as the sky became lighter in the east, the gorse blossoms, which had looked like formless masses of yellow, took shape. Wings fluttering from bush to bush caught my eye. The black head and grey breast of a stonechat showed their colors as this bird perched on the tip of the highest thorny twig and sang among the flowers. Skylarks, here and there, could be seen running along the ground.

Then, suddenly, a lark went up, singing as he rose. Straight up his strong wings took him until he poised high over head to pour forth the notes of his joy. Above him a white cloud was spread and against this he could be seen clearly—even to the motion of his quivering wings.

It seemed as if the gorseland, filled with birds and flowers and heavy with perfume, was too crowded to hold the gladness of the lark. Far above such intermingled affairs of the earth he sought the solitude of the sky. Alone in endless space he hailed the glory of the sun.

Nineteen Minutes of Song
Watch in hand, I timed the song. It was four minutes past four (an hour later by "summer time"), almost the moment of sunrise when the bird first poised high overhead after his upward flight. For eight steady minutes he hung in one place and then rose higher still to a point which he held for about half as long when he lifted himself again and later yet again. Altogether his song lasted for nearly 19 minutes (18 minutes and 58 seconds by my watch). All this time of unbroken song he held his poise with rapidly quivering wings.

Of all the larks it has been my happiness to see and hear, this was the longest visit to the sky. During the day others of his kind sometimes drifted down after a poise of half a minute. Many sang for about two minutes before they dropped with closed wings or sailed down with wings outspread. I timed a few performances, of about four minutes each, one afternoon in May; but it took that lark at sunrise nearly five times as long to sing in his new day of joy. Then, as he floated down, I wondered if, perhaps, the firm ground would be welcome even to the feet of a lark.

For was it not on the earth that he found the comforts of life? His first home last May was a hollow in the ground where, in a nest of dried

grass, his mother brooded the treasured eggs from which he and the other young ones hatched. A tussle of tall growing grass had sheltered the nest where he lay hidden, his little body bristly with wisps of new feathers. When he had opened his yellow bill the parent bird had tucked in nourishing food caught near by.

As he ran Along the Grass
When he was grown, and could run over the grass on the Common he had found good hunting among the insects for his bits of meat and seeds for the picking and a salad of newly sprouted grain.

Now, a year later, the ground held what was dearest to him—a nest and his brooding mate. Yes, the earth was an abiding place of comforts and he sang a little as he ran along the grass.

But, after all, there was not room among the weeds and between the bushes for his great joy. He needed the sky for that—the whole blue-domed sky where his song could reach from cloud to cloud and float out into limitless light.

There are many birds whose notes are richer than those of the lark and whose songs are more varied; but no music from bush or tree is happier than the sweet clear notes that reach us from far above. It is not enough to say that the song of the skylark rings with joy. More than that, it seems to have the power of seeking out and finding happiness in its listeners.

Witness Bretton's barefooted peasant girl coming across the field at daybreak. Poverty and the labor that awaits her sickle are alike forgotten, for the lark is singing, therefore she also sings and finds in her heart nothing but gladness. Peasant or poet or whoever walks across the skylark's field goes on happier than he came. The clear sweet song lifts his thought until it somehow journeys with the lark. Even in memory I see a hillside gold with gorse and hear from far above that blithe bird sing.

E. M. P.

LEAGUE STUDIES WAY TO BOLSTER SUGAR INDUSTRY

Consults Experts on Beet Growing From 10 Countries of Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The Economic Committee of the League of Nations, in pursuit of its inquiry into the causes of the depression of the sugar industry, recently appointed a delegation to consult with a committee of experts in beet growing with a view of obtaining their advice.

These experts, representing 10 beet-growing countries of Europe, met at Geneva and reviewed the situation in all its bearings on the main problem. They pointed out that European beet and sugar production does not at present exceed the pre-war standard and cannot therefore be considered as responsible for the general depression in the sugar industry.

The experts maintained that measures to reduce production would not in consequence be desirable or even feasible and that it was rather a question of increasing consumption. But they considered that no action would have any chance without the close co-operation of beet-growers and the sugar industry.

A plan for remedying the situation by international action in the form of rationing exports of sugar from countries whose production exceeds their own requirements was discussed, but rejected owing to the practical difficulties in the way of its execution.

The majority of experts thought that some beet acreage could be replaced by other crops with advantage to agriculture. Naturally they were not in favor of promoting measures for the cheaper production of cane sugar, and the minority did not consider that protectionist measures would secure beet production.

On one point there was unanimity, and that was that existing consumption duties on sugar should be lowered.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

London Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London
NOT often nowadays comes opportunity for hearing chamber music played in the style associated with the old Monday and Saturday "Pops." But there are occasions when the artists who helped to make the "Pops" famous still give to the public their accumulated wealth of aesthetic wisdom. A sonata recital at Wigmore Hall on May 8 was one of them. Fanny Davies and Marie Røder-Solstad united in playing the Sonata in B-flat No. 10 by Mozart, and the Sonata in G major and D minor by Brahms. Miss Davies is so ardent in devotion to all that is noble in art, and so warm though controlled in her pianoforte playing, that one never thinks of it as a method of playing the piano, but simply accepts it as the method. Madame Solstad's violin playing, on the other hand, is definitely stamped as belonging to the Joachim school. Her broad, firm bowing, her dignity, her avoidance of vibrato in the left hand, all derive from her master; but not her unbroken seriousness of mood.

Both Miss Davies and Madame Solstad knew Brahms and played with him and to him. This gave a special authority to their performance of his sonatas now. It was like coming to the fountainhead. For example, in the first movement of the G major Sonata the return to the first subject after the development was so wonderfully managed that one was never conscious of any adjustment of the tempo—the thing just seemed to happen. In the "Regenlied" Finale the consolatory theme from the slow movement was played with profound meaning. Such beauty says more than words. In the D minor Sonata, it is Brahms himself directed—those relentless "lifted up" sforzandi in the second subject in the first movement, what was his hidden meaning?

Harrison-Chavchavazde
Following the ensemble between Miss Davies and Mme. Solstad, the sonata recital given a few days later by Margaret Harrison and Prince George Chavchavazde seemed rather headlong. The violinist, who is the youngest in the group of gifted artists, has a firm, pleasant tone, a sure execution, and a musicianship and sense of style thoroughly Harri-

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sonian. George Chavchavazde, an contralto, has tremendous power and tremendous temperament, but immature judgment. After hearing him play, the wonder was not that his ensemble did not sound well, but that he was able to adapt himself at all as an ensemble player. In Grieg's F major Sonata for violin and piano, the second movement was taken too heavily.

However, the firm serious style of the violinist and the impetus of the pianist were an advantage for the First Violin Sonata by Debussy. They gave driving force to the music. Debussy has suffered too much from invertebrate interpretation. Bach's fine Sonata in E minor for violin was well played, but with some hesitation between the solo and concertante style. The only genuine solos in the program were played by Prince George Chavchavazde. It is hard to stop at the Schumann items ("Grillen," "Des Abends," and "Traumelstücken") there would have been little to enjoy. His rendering was inaccurate and inartistic; careless of the exact notes and callous of the sentiment. It is in modern music, above all in modern Russian music, that George Chavchavazde excels. His performance of Two Preludes by Liszt and an Etude by Scriabin showed at once his real métier.

Ivan Philippowsky
Ivan Philippowsky has not Chavchavazde's power of investing his playing with individuality. As a technician Philippowsky is the more reliable of the two; he gives the impression of having done everything right from his youth up. But it was hard to feel any interest whatever in his pianistic views of Scarlatti, Chopin, Schubert and Medtner.

Miss Cecile Brand, formerly of Covent Garden Opera, gave her annual concert on May 14. It took place, like the one last year, in Sir Philip Sassoon's Music Room at 25 Park Lane, and Miss Brand had drawn round her a group of well-known artists. Surely it is carrying similarity rather far to repeat the same pieces! Miss Brand not only sang some of the same songs, but Miss Violet Vanbrugh even gave several of the same recitations. However, it was heard of Mr. Krassner, who is a returned student of music of which she is a past mistress. Her diction is a model for young singers.

Louis Krassner
Louis Krassner's first appearance in England was announced for May 3, then postponed a week. When his recital took place at the Hall on May 10, it had so absorbed the habit of postponement that apparently it could not begin. Once begun, the waits between the items appeared endless. By perseverance, enough was heard of Mr. Krassner, who is a returned student of music of which she is a past mistress. Her diction is a model for young singers.

Kansas Pictures
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANHATTAN, Kan.—An artist who can discover rhythms in the rolling Kansas prairies, see decorative patterns in middle western wheat fields, and find color in what has been called a drab country, John F. Helm Jr. has an exhibition of water colors and etchings in the architecture gallery of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

This home show by Mr. Helm, who is a professor of architecture in the college, is the last of a series of exhibitions of work by Kansas artists.

RESTAURANTS

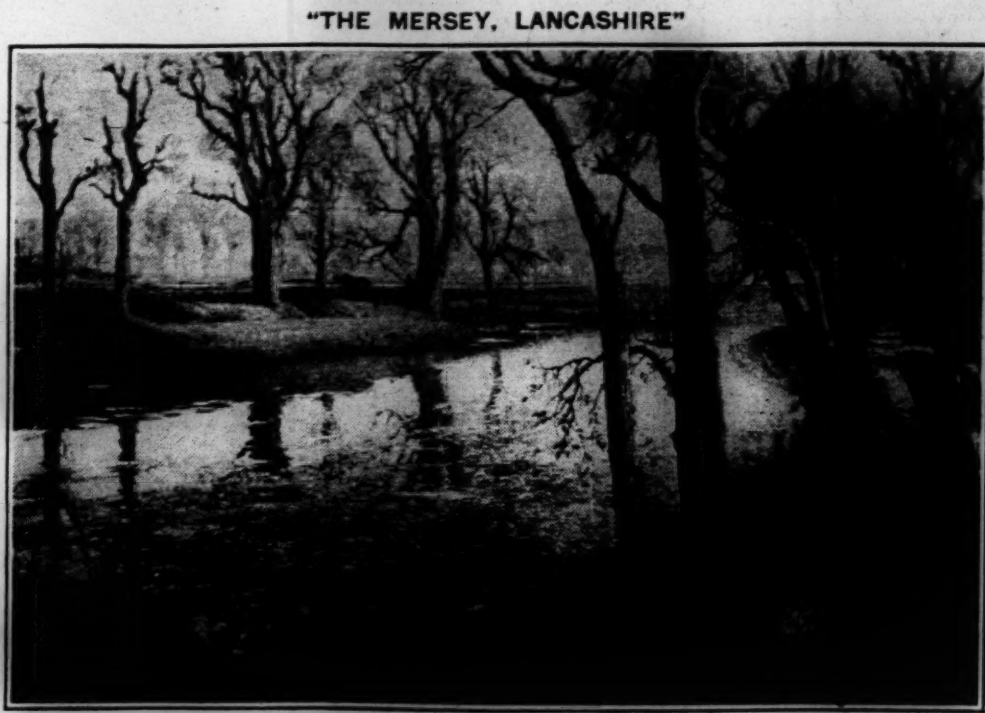
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Painting by S. J. Lamorna Birch, A. R. A., in the Royal Academy Exhibition.

Chicago North Shore Festival

which has been shown in the gallery this spring. Professor Helm's prints and water-color studies have been shown in several national shows this winter.

"Winter Sunshine," a water-color shown by the Washington Water Color Club, is vibrant with the warm color characteristic of the watercolorist in Kansas. "In Kansas" evidences Mr. Helm's ability to achieve a charmingly decorative yet simple design with low-lying patterned fields and light reflecting clouds. His intense color is exhilarating, and the third dimension quality of his work is successfully tested by the flat, far horizon.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, under its very able administrator, Kenneth R. Barnes, showing itself alive to the possibilities of the talking films and the opportunity they will provide for young players, has instituted a weekly series of lectures and demonstrations by leading film experts, to be given at the academy in Gower Street. The R. A. D. A. are also admitting free to these lectures a number of students of film acting on the production of satisfactory credentials.

The British Board of Film Censors have issued their annual report. Their remarks with regard to films for children are both interesting and reassuring. Certain complaints have been received from their patrons to the effect that the board passes films which are not always suitable for presentation to children. The board have replied that they employ two forms of certificate, one or other of which must always be exhibited on the screen before the presentation of any picture which has been submitted to and passed by the board. Films marked U have been found fit for universal exhibition; while those marked A are suitable only for adult audiences.

Without exception, it has been found that all the films complained of have only been granted the U certificate, from which it would appear that parents and public have their own responsibilities in these matters, in addition to those they delegate to the censor. It might be helpful when advertising films at the theaters where they are to be seen to announce with sufficient prominence the class of certificate under which they are presented.

With regard to the censor, an interesting problem has arisen as to how far talking films will come under the jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain, who is the official censor of plays in England. Legal opinion holds that a talking film, even though a verbatim reproduction of a play, does not legally come under the Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction. All talking films, however, will be voluntarily submitted to the board of censors, as are all other films. In a always be cut out without destroying the continuity of the story. But where talk and action, either or both, have sometimes to be cut, there arises a formidable difficulty which will, however, doubtless be satisfactorily solved.

In London recently a new process of making talking films, entitled the Edibell method, was exemplified. The inventor, William Jeapes, has been studying the production of sound pictures for more than 20 years. His process has now become quite practical and is nearing perfection. Arrangements have been made with the British Edison Bell Company, who will be associated with the first big Edibell production. This will be a film entitled "The Colonial," dealing with the adventures of a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. The scholar will be played by Colin Clive.

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Chicago

SAINT-SAENS'S "Samson et Dalila," which opened the twenty-first annual festival of the Chicago North Shore Festival Association at Evanston, May 27, gave admirable opportunities to the choral forces which Peter C. Lutkin, musical director of the organization, trains every season to such excellent purpose. The French master's composition is not imbued with any great dramatic force and is undoubtedly more effective in the concert version in which Mr. Lutkin presented it than in the operatic form, wherein the slowness of action is conducive to tedium.

Nevada Van der Veer offered an effective reading of the music given to the Philharmonia and the Charles Marshall, if not vocally impeccable in his interpretation of Samson, was sufficiently fervid to lend conviction to his scenes with the Israelites and the tender passages with Dalila. Richard Bonelli, turned for the nonce into the high priest of Dagon, delivered the music of that functionary with zest and more than adequate vocal expression. Herbert Gould, too, made much of Abimelech—a small part, but not an unimportant one. The chorus, however, was the distinguishing feature of the whole. Not for many seasons have Mr. Lutkin's singers presented so much compactness and sonority of tone, so fine a balance or such unanimity of attack.

Bloch's "America"
The second concert (May 28) was remarkable principally for Mr. Stock's and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's interpretation of Bloch's epic rhapsody "America." The hymn at the end was negotiated by the 600 members of the festival chorus. If the anthem lost nothing of its banality by reason of this choral treatment, it was a whole lot better than the original impression of its technical cleverness and skill. There were two soloists, Mme. Gina Pinnera disclosed a voice of power and some charm in "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma" and in Verdi's "Pace, Pace" from "Il Forza del Destino"; but the execution of those arias took the measure of Mme. Pinnera's abilities in the bravura style. Eftem Zimbalist, who had not appeared in these parts for a number of seasons, performed Max Bruch's "Scottish Fantasy" for violin with beautiful art and profound musicianship. So stirring, indeed, was his playing that it is a matter of regret that such admirable gifts had to be wasted upon so dull a work.

Bach's B minor Mass—or rather selections from it—opened the third performance (May 30). Here again the festival chorus acquitted itself with brilliant distinction. It cannot be pretended that the Leipzig master wrote smoothly or effectively for voices, which he treated more in the orchestral than in the vocal manner, but the difficulties of the B minor Mass were met with quite remarkable adroitness by Mr. Lutkin's chorists, who not only sang with ease and certainty the arduous passages, but favored Bach's majestic music with imaginative force.

The Soloists
Good work was accomplished by the soloists, Anna Bonestiver, Marie Morisset, Paul Althouse and Herbert Gould. Following the Mass, Mr. Stock lent novelty to the scheme of art—and that scheme has long needed some such treatment—by playing Respighi's suite "The Birds," and interpreting it with remarkable finish and charm. Joseph Hofmann closed the program with Rubinstein's D minor Concerto for piano. It would be difficult to exaggerate the worth or beauty of Mr. Hofmann's performance. The concerto may be somewhat faded after more than 60 years of popularity, but the pianist almost recreated it with the poetry with which he invests it, the astonishing brilliancy of his virtuosity, the lingering loveliness of his tone.

Two concerts were given June 1. At an afternoon performance the children's chorus of 1500 voices sang, under the spirited direction of John W. Beattie, the cantata "Dryads Kisses," by W. Otto Messner, a Milwaukee composer who gave the young people plenty of effective tunes set to a story which might have been more telling than it was. A solo part for baritone in the composition was sung with notable excellence by Barre Hill, and there was also a soprano part that was interpreted with appealing charm by Charles Roloff, a youngster from Milwaukee. The remainder of the concert was given by Mr. Stock and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra with their cus-

Academy Water Colors and Prints

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON
THE water color and "black-and-white" sections of the Royal Academy Exhibition are, as always, worth a special visit. This year, one of the central galleries at Burlington House, Gallery 6, has been given over entirely to "black-and-white" work, and for many reasons the innovation is to be commended. For always in an exhibition of this size, where the exhibits all told number nearly 2000, the tendency on the part of the visitor is to "do" the main galleries first, and then scamp the less important-seeming "side-shows," where the water colors, etchings, drawings, wood engravings and so forth are to be found making their more reticent appeal.

This season, however, he has no legitimate excuse for not being in a suitable condition so far as freshness and receptivity are concerned, to take in the "black-and-white" section, at least, of the summer exhibition, for the meets it half-way round and well before his critical faculties are dulled by the power of sheer numbers.

Many Exhibits
The standard of achievement upheld in this section is high. Each of the 216 exhibits shows the hand of the professional, that is, of the serious artist whose art is his livelihood and not merely his hobby and pastime. Mediums used include etching, engraving, dry point, wood-cutting, pen and ink, aquatint, line engraving and lithography, none of which processes may be learnt all of a sudden by the young man in a hurry to achieve fame and fortune, or by any of the "changers-on" who enjoy the atmosphere of a studio and choose their occupations accordingly. So the gifted amateur with artistic leanings will usually dabble in water color and leave the

tomary finish, and by Alice Mock, who sang Micaela's air from "Carmen" and the Bell Song from Debussy's "Lakmé." Miss Mock, who had previously been heard with the Chicago Civic Opera Company, showed that the theater is a more effective field for her coloratura art than the concert room; for the vocalists' presentation of the two arias, unassisted by the action and the scenery which belong to them, was tame and uninspired.

Closing Program

The miscellaneous program which closed the festival brought forward a new composition by Arne Oldberg. The Symphonic Variations for piano, harp and orchestra by that musician must have carried no little pleasure to the ears of people who still believe in the saving efficacy of melody, sane harmony and well controlled inspiration. Mr. Oldberg, who played the piano part of his own work with distinctive skill, has made an important contribution to the literature of his art; yet the piece could have been even more effective if the harp part had been less covered by the orchestra and the piano had been less continuously employed. Edith Mason sang "Depuis le Jour" from Charpentier's "Louise" and the valise aria from the opening act of Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" with beautiful skill. Not less beautiful was her interpretation of two arias by Mozart, an interpretation in which the true Mozartian simplicity was enshrined. Richard Bonelli also sang with excellent effect the familiar "Dio Poeste" from Gounod's "Faust" and the "Credo" from Verdi's "Otello," but much of the worth of his endeavors was neutralized by his rubalish ballad which he offered as an encore.

Mr. Lutkin's A Cappella Choir gave great pleasure by reason of three unaccompanied works respectively by Gretchenhof, David H. Jones and the conductor himself. Mr. Lutkin's motet, "All my heart this night rejoices," was well worth while. It not only employed the A Cappella Choir but the large festival chorus as well and very successfully exploited the antiphonal effects which the combination made possible. The music repeated, too, the Evanston Mason's most telling style. The festival ended with a reading by the chorus of the coronation scene from Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff."

Danish Talking Films

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—The Danish Talking Film (the Petersen-Poulsen system) has now been perfected, partly by continued experimental work in Denmark and also by co-operation with the French Gaumont concern, where several Danish experts are present working. A new apparatus can be attached whereby any sound or talking film can be used on the Danish machine. A special film has been written for the Danish company, which also includes some open-air scenes, and at a special performance in Copenhagen some Gaumont talking films were shown with success.

Le Petit Théâtre du Vieux Carré, New Orleans, closed its season with productions in May of "Outward Bound" and "The Queen's Husband," "Twelfth Night," by Shakespeare, and "The Devil's Disciple," by Shaw, are to be given next season.

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mysteries of engraving with wood, steel, stone or copper plate unproved. For this reason, doubtless, interest was more generally sustained throughout Gallery 6 than in the two water-color galleries, though there were many pleasurable moments experienced in both of these latter.

The fine series of mezzotints after various famous "old masters" was a distinguishing feature of the collection. Among them, H. Macheth-Raeburn's mezzotint after Raeburn's magnificent portrait of "Mr. and Mrs. Campbell of Kailzie," and that by Arthur Hogg after Vermeer's sketchy "Dear stage Young Girl," which the recent Dutch exhibition made familiar to thousands in England were particularly noticed for their velvety richness of tone.

Cameron and Brangwyn

Etchings by such experienced craftsmen as Gerald L. Brockhurst, Charles S. Chestnut, Ian Strang, Graham Sutherland, Edmund J. Sullivan, Joseph Webb, Frederick Austin, H. Gordon Waterlow and F. L. Griggs, were some of the chief attractions on the walls, and studies in wash-and-chalk contributed by the Royal Academy. Sir D. Y. Cameron and Frank Brangwyn, on behalf of the last president, Sir Frank Dicksee, formed centers of attraction for those who appreciate "good" work, even when it might seem to superficial eyes rather old-fashioned.

Pencil drawings were comparatively few in number. Line and wash (pen or pencil) being more popular—no doubt because of the greater scope in expressiveness the combination never fails to give. Henry Rushbury's "Qual des Belges," a charming ivory-tinted drawing of Marseilles, John Nicholls' "Alciston" and Stafford Leake's "Avignon," are among the remembered examples of this manner. A group of studies in red, white and black chalks by Charles Shannon, R. A., and some very effective sketches by "Dear stage Young Girl," carried out in line and wash by Charles Ricketts, R. A., were other interesting exhibits. Of the wood engravings, "To Childerich," by Charles W. Taylor, "The Canal, Anney," by Iain Macnab, and "The Bowl of Flowers," by Maud Klein, were of exceptional merit. Mention should also be made of a small collection of line engravings, designs for bookplates by C. Sigrist, R. Osmond, A. J. Downey, J. Baddeley and S. B. Hill, which were all hung together, so that their minute dimensions should not prevent their being seen. They were well above the average in design and execution.

An Orpen Experiment

Prominent in the larger of the two south rooms in which the water colors are accommodated is a study in pencil and oils of the youthful Lord John Chalmers. If this large size portrait sketch did not exist to prove the contrary, anyone might think that oil paint and pencil were

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The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

THE HOME FORUM

The Crown to the Beech

IN A country in which there are few trees but many shrubs and vines and saplings I think my way back into the shade of other lands and times.

Always I begin with those two gigantic oaks that towered long ago and far away, above a lad of five summers, teaching him for the first time what trees might be as beautiful companions and whispering secrets to him in that leafy language which even now, though I can understand it, I cannot fully interpret. Those two oaks grew, to be sure, in Illinois, which has other products more remarkable than its trees, so that they may have been in fact far less vast than they seem in memory; but whatever their actual size may have been, they were sufficient to seal me forever among the lovers of trees and the lingerers in shifting shadow.

Half way down the slope of a little hill they grew, in the midst of my father's garden, with mossy roots, green holes, and fifty arms that grappled with every wind of heaven. The boy who lay with his head resting on one of the twisted roots and let his gaze wander until it was lost among the intricate shine and shadow gained once and for all an aspiration toward quiet power and a delight in musical silences. When some high wind of June tossed down to him a twig of varicolored leaves half grown with a cluster of infant acorns among them, he took it as a gift from the sky, and today it seems to me that no flower grows on earth more beautiful than such an oak leaf.

Unless it be the flower of the apple tree, which combines, as the oak spray does, extreme delicacy with rugged strength. Oak spray and apple blossom are as fit for the sculptor's purpose as the ivy or the vine or the acanthus leaf itself, and on the huge Baptistery doors at Florence one may see them both represented with superb skill and affection in bronze. Beauty that will stand the test of bronze and of stone must be of a high order, for it must combine and reconcile strength with fineness. But the flower of the apple tree is beautiful, also, because of the surprise we always feel that out of the dark soil and unpromising boughs there comes this wonder of faintly tinted foam. To the lad of five who saw this marvel happen for the first time before his eyes there came a hint of mystery to which the years have provided no solution. "Flower in the crannied wall" or flower of the apple tree, it matters not which—if we could explain that, there would be no mysteries left. A boy does not try, however, to explain mysteries; he is content to see and feel them, accepting them for what they are as normal events of every day. Put before him an apple tree in the high summer of its flowering season, and then if you can add a bluebird to complete the scheme of color and to contribute a note or two of wandering song, you have filled his small cup of happiness to overflowing.

White birches tossing in the west wind on a bluff above Lake Michigan, every twig and leaf astrain and streaming, their slender stems rocking, their crowns blown away in the onset, leaning out toward the wide green water. Hard maples asleep in mid-October with not a leaf astir, carved and painted upon the still blue air as though no change could ever touch them, masterpieces of time finished and forgotten, holding up silently their layers of burnished, pulsating crimson and shimmering gold. Pines, enormous murmuring pines, all day dreamily chanting and all night whispering each to each, thrusting gloom into the light and drawing down ruddy-golden light into the gloom. Innumerable memories crowd upon me of trees seen at dawn and at noonday, of trees gilded or black-barred in the sunset, of trees pearly and mysterious under the moon. My thoughts grow quiet and shadowy in the shelter of well-remembered boughs.

In all times and lands men must have been shaped and affected more or less by the presence of trees or by the lack of them. To me it is incomprehensible how any country has ever been able to command and retain the devoted affection of her sons and daughters unless that country has been well provided with trees; but probably the law of compensation has operated here as elsewhere. One secret of Egyptian art may be that it strove to compensate, in so far as the work of man's hands can do so, for the absence along the Nile of the beauty of boughs and leaves. It may be that if Italy had possessed the sculptured color to be seen in any wood of beeches in England or Germany she might never have had a Leonardo or a Michael Angelo, and certainly she would not have needed them quite so much. In trying to explain the unique glory of Venice, the endless opulence of her architecture and the splendor of her painting, we should not forget the significant fact that there was and is hardly a tree worthy of the name within her boundaries. Such compensation, however, can never be quite sufficient. When we compare Dante with Spenser or Shakespeare or Milton we see that he is what may be called a treeless poet, by which one does not mean that he never mentions trees, but that there is no shimmer of uncertain light in his painting, no soft gradation from bright to dark. And what makes the difference between Leopardi and Keats? Trees, I think, at least in some degree.

Of course, one must not imply that Italy is without trees, for she has noble chestnuts, great pines, and lordly cypresses, not to mention occasional oaks. What one feels is that her trees are not numerous enough, and furthermore—though this may be mere prejudice—that they are not of the right kinds. The American or British traveler is not content with any trees; he wants beech and oak and elm, and he wants them in considerable quantity. Or so it seems to me. Similarly, I cannot think of southern California as a land of trees. The pepper tree is to my thinking no more than a pretty plant, and the palm—so much vaunted so beloved by "realists"—merely usurps the place on which a tree ought to stand. As to the eucalyptus I freely admit a prejudice which I cannot overcome. On almost every count except that of color this tree, so tall and slender, and so graced by drooping pendulous branches, should be superlatively beautiful; I see, in fact, that it is beautiful, but I cannot deeply feel that it is so. I saw the eucalyptus too late, after the forest of my memories had been filled, so that it will always be to me an exotic, a lovely stranger. And then too, I cannot feel at ease with any vegetable that attains the height of a hundred feet in twenty years. For a record of any kind has always repelled me. The tree that I am to respect and to regard as a personal friend must be at least my own equal in years.

Ardent believers in democracy, those who think that human beings either are or else should be as much as possible alike will save their time by not seeking in the woodland for illustrative parables, for the realm of the arboreal is not democratic. One tree is not as another, nor does it aspire to be, and we never detect in it any effort so absurd as that of striving to be like all others at once. And therefore, when I have brooded long and brooded long, I find that the tree that I most admire is the one that seems to draw us closer every year toward a dull homogeneity, I find it refreshing to observe how contented the birch tree is to be like a birch, how the birch tree seems to be content to try to resemble a sycamore or a willow or any other kind of tree, but everywhere I see birches trying to be as characteristically birchen as they possibly can, and in this effort each tree finds its individuality.

If it is true that the society of trees is aristocratic then we are justified in seeking gradations of rank among them, and from a human point of view some species seem to be of a higher order than their fellows. Perhaps it is even reasonable to ask what single species seems to us the best of all—that is to say, what species exemplifies most perfectly our notion of what a tree should be. Here there is a wide range for opinion and taste. Those who have seen the giant sequoias of the Rocky Mountains will perhaps think at once of them, and others who know the banyan of India will feel that it should be considered. For my own part, although I know at least the sequoia well enough, I have no difficulty in narrowing my choice down to oak and elm and beech; but beyond this I find it hard to go. When I think of a certain oak then I know which stands in a great woodland of western Connecticut, that seems to me unquestionably the finest tree on earth, but then I suddenly remember a row of elms that shades a certain road in southern England, and I begin to waver. It is the thought and the recollected vision of beech trees as they wave along the English Downs that settles the question for me. For the beech has the strength of an oak, and the grace of an elm, together with a charm of color at all seasons which is quite its own. To the beech, therefore, I should give the crown of the forest.



A Sunset in Vancouver.

OF ALL the impressions the visitor to Vancouver must bring away with him, the memory of the glorious sunsets must stand out among the clearest. Night after night, through the summer, the wonder is repeated, while the watcher marvels at the beauty.

To one such watcher came the longing to have some lasting record of the scene. But how? A painting was out of the question. A photograph? Perhaps—but the only camera available was a small one of the box variety, with a very inexperienced operator to work it. Besides, even to try to take a picture with the sun right opposite the lens was to break all laws of photography. And how else could it be done? Still the longing persisted; why not have a shot at it? It was worth risking a film anyway.

One evening, in a sort of "nothing-venture-nothing-have" mood, the visitor stood at the very edge of the ocean (so that no foreshore should spoil the "sunset over the water") waiting with camera poised for the right moment to snap. There was only one possible moment to do it. It came. Click went the shutter—it had gone!

The result more than justified the experiment. Except for the colors—already painted in fadeless hues in memory—it was all there: the sun coming from behind a cloud, sending a sparkling path of light over the rippling waves, before it dipped into the blue waters on the other side of the hills. Little boats sailing out of the shadows into the radiance, to pass again into the shadows. And over all, the sunset clouds, reflected in the clear water.

So the desire to have something to recall the scene when far away was granted; in a way, too, that could be shared with others. All thanks to the little camera for providing the means of fulfillment!

The leaves that touch my hand with dew are wet; I find the tall white lilies I love well; I linger as I pass the magnolias. And what surprise could clearer be than this:— To find my sweet rose waiting with a kiss!

SARAH ORNE JEWETT, in "Verses."

Dressed for the Sunday

At the end of the street he came to a low-arched gateway in the middle of a poor-looking house. Within it sat a little bowed man, cowering diligently at a boot. The sun had left behind him in the west a heap of golden refuse, and cuttings of rose and purple, which shone right in at the archway and let him see to work. Here was the very man for Donal! A respectable shoemaker would have disdained to patch up the shoes he carried—especially as the owner was in so much need of them.

"It's a bonny night," he said. "Ye may weel mak the remark, sir!" replied the cobbler without looking up, for a critical, still occupied him. "It's a bonny night."

"That's rather a bonny word to put till!" returned Donal. "There's a kin' o' an air about the place I'd hardly have thought balm! But troth it's no' the fau' o' the night!" "Ye're richt there also," returned the cobbler—his use of the conjunction impressing Donal. "Still, the weather has to do wi' the spell—wi' the mair or less o' it, that is. It comes frae a tannery nearby, it's no an ill smell to them 'at's used till; and ye wad hardly believe me, sir, but I smell the clover throu' it. Maybe I'm prejudiced, seen' but for the coming from behind a cloud, sending a sparkling path of light over the rippling waves, before it dipped into the blue waters on the other side of the hills. Little boats sailing out of the shadows into the radiance, to pass again into the shadows. And over all, the sunset clouds, reflected in the clear water.

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Flowers in the Dark

Late in the evening, when the room had grown dark and noisy voices, I stole out alone into the darkness of the summer night.

Down the long garden path I slowly went. A little wind was stirring in the trees. I only saw the whitest of the flowers, and I was sorry that the earlier hours Of that fair evening had been so ill spent. Because I said, "I am content with these."

Dear friends of mine who only speak to me With their delicious fragrance, and who tell To me their gracious welcome silently.

The leaves that touch my hand with dew are wet; I find the tall white lilies I love well; I linger as I pass the magnolias. And what surprise could clearer be than this:— To find my sweet rose waiting with a kiss!

SARAH ORNE JEWETT, in "Verses."

Dressed for the Sunday

suckle. . . "Why does he not work here rather than in the archway?" thought Donal. But, dearly as he loved flowers and light and the free air of the garden, the old cobbler loved the faces of his kind better. His prayer for forty years had been to be made like his master; and if that prayer was not answered, how was it that, every year he lived, he found himself loving the faces of his fellow men more and more? Ever as he passed, instead of interfering with his contemplations, they gave him more and more to think.

Donal sat down. . . He leaned against the shadowing honeysuckle, gave a great sigh of content, smiled, wiped his eyes, and was ready for the day and what it should bring. . . With his meditations and feelings mingled now and then a few muffled blows of the cobbler's hammer: he was once more at work on his disabled shoe.

"Here is a true man!" he thought, "a Godlike helper of his fellow!"

When the hammer ceased, the cobbler was stitching; when Donal ceased thinking, he went on feeling. Again and again came a little roll of the cobbler's drum, giving glory to God by doing his will, the sweetest and most acceptable music to which rises from work a doing; its incense ascends as from the river in its flowing, from the wind in its blowing, from the grass in its growing. All at once he heard the voices of two women in the next garden, close behind him, talking together.

"Eh," said one, "there's that godless cratur, An' weel Comin, at his work again upo' the Sabbath mornin'!"

"Ay, lass," answered the other, "I hear him!"

And now his hostess, having discovered he was in the garden, came to call him to breakfast—the simplest of meals.

"Ye shun' the waitin' ye, sir," said the cobbler. "Ye'll fin' them a better job nor ye expect. They're a better job nor, onywa, nor I expect!"

George MacDonald, in "Donal Grant."

It grew within a ring of light. A flowery taper wet with rain, lifting its loveliness on high And sweetly blossoming.

It grew within a ring of light. A flowery taper wet with rain, lifting its loveliness on high And sweetly blossoming. It grew within a ring of light. A flowery taper wet with rain, lifting its loveliness on high And sweetly blossoming.

MAIRION SURAN CAMPBELL.

Hampstead Garden

There is a garden where is beauty caged: Caught deftly in a pergola of roses; And where the candytuft, white, odorless, The crazy pave encloses.

Oh, Hampstead garden—where the sun has laid His light carcases on the lawn and lies Half hid within a golden water bowl To snare a kitten's eyes;

Eyes, followed swift by paws that flash and dart In vain, to catch the uncaught shimmering beam— Within your sweet confines of shade and scent Here may I lie and dream.

There is a garden where is beauty caged: And I may find her there in rain or shine; She may stride free upon the mountain tops. But here, I hold her mine!

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Chopin's Polonaises

Chopin was a Pole. Brought up near Warsaw and present at many a country fête, where mazurkas were often danced, as well as at parties in noblemen's houses where the polonaise was always danced, he seemed filled with the special spirit of these national dances. He had deep feeling for his country. He left Poland at the age of twenty-one and never returned, for Warsaw was taken by the Russians in 1830 and thereafter he made his home in Paris, but his heart was with his own people and it was in their spirit that he found inspiration.

In Chopin's youth the Polish nobles still retained something of their old splendor, partly Eastern in their love of dress and jewels and their hospitality, partly Western in their gallantry and chivalry. A ball in an aristocratic house was a wonderful display of colour and movement, and of the martial spirit and courtliness that characterized the Polish nobility. The polonaise was always danced. The host in a rich and ornamented cap, wearing rings and covered with jewels, led the principal lady at the head of a long line of dancers, each with his partner, through the decorated rooms and round the gardens to the sound of music with a stately measured rhythm. Whenever he waved his cap, threw back his furred mantle, or made some graceful movement, the whole line of men behind him imitated him. Chopin's polonaises as well as conveying the stately rhythm of these gorgeous processions, were inspired by something of the grave courage and elegant courtesy that distinguished the dancers. Though similar in rhythm they are individual and different works.

The same can be said of the large number of mazurkas he wrote. The mazurka was a national dance and was enjoyed by rich and poor alike. The couples improvised beautiful movements as well as combining in quick moving groups. Chopin wrote much lovely music for this dance.

Each waltz has an individual beauty and a touch of Chopin's genius, though not the depth of feeling to be found in some of his other works. But we hear in them something of Chopin's marvellous feeling for rhythm as well as his lovely movements of melody and his power of writing almost shimmering passages of sound. There is nothing of the ordinary waltz . . . no commonplace movement or sound. Each one has something new and vivid and arresting in quite different ways as if the possibilities of even such a simple dance, such a simple rhythm, were to him inexhaustible.—From "Music," by URSULA CREIGHTON.

"The Solitary Place Shall Be Glad"

A patch of vacant land at the end of a short road of small brick villas has, as often happens, been put to many sordid uses. Curiously enough, nobody ever seems to see the actual dumping of that queer medley of discarded, ugly, unwieldy articles that invariably make their appearance on these plots. Throughout winter this particular patch has been strewn over by many an unsightly object—a rusty kettle with a large hole in it, a semi-bottomless zinc tub, broken bits of crockery, an ancient battered out of all resemblance to a pall and somehow suggestive of more desolation than anything else, one old shoe. Perhaps because "Two comrades" is essentially true of shoes, the odd one so emphasizes solitariness and neglect.

But a transformation has lately taken place. May has waved her wand over the sordid Cinderella patch, and behold, it is decked with more wondrous beauty than fairy princess for a ball.

The one or two hard, spiky hawthorn bushes, already covered with a thick fringe of fresh green, have re-loaded their branches with radiant pearls bloom and filled the air with sweetness; clumps of grass, coarse but vivid, have almost hidden the kettle; ground-roses, just beginning to unfurl its pink, shell-like buds, soon to cover itself with translucent loveliness. The odd shoe seems to have disappeared, and one has the faint hope it may have somewhere found a fellow wanderer, eyed askance and forlornly until the sleeping season has been redeemed to a veritable little world of humble pride in all its bestowled loveliness and grace. "The solitary place shall be glad for them."

I told them that its petals hung Whiter than snow, and how it stood Pale as a cloud at eventide Beside the shadows of the wood. Yet still they called on me to come, What would I say, or tell them more— A little maid who had not seen A cherry tree in bloom before!

MAIRION SURAN CAMPBELL.

Reflecting Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO ONE today will question the far-reaching effects of the radio. Through this invention limitations of communication are greatly lessened; but the individual is free to accept or to reject what is presented. Moving the dial a fraction of an inch may shut out all communication. All useful inventions provide helpful hints for spiritual development. Radio hints at unlimited impartiality. Irrespective of material possessions, social position, nationality, race, or religion, all may choose to listen to right messages. Thus, indirectly, universal peace, good will, and the brotherhood of man are receiving fresh impetus. All that tends to enlighten, broaden, and elevate human consciousness from the limited to the unlimited is useful. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 95), "We welcome the increase of knowledge and the end of error, because even human invention must have its day, and we want that day to be succeeded by Christian Science, by divine reality."

In Christian Science human thought is elevated from selfishness to unselfishness, from impurity to purity, from sin to righteousness, from sickness to health, from depraved appetites, passion, self-will, and fear to higher and purer desires, aspirations, and obedience to the law of God, good; for this teaching awakens the recognition of man made in God's own image and likeness, who, according to the Bible, has dominion over the whole earth. God, the divine Principle of Christian Science, has always been present; yet, not until Mrs. Eddy discovered the divine laws of healing, was it possible for mankind to apply the truth successfully in daily living.

A radio message must be broadcast by the transmitter, after being received from the microphone. And the listener, after receiving the message, broadcasts it through his thinking, his speech, and his actions, showing that every individual is, metaphorically, both a receiver and a transmitter. Broadcasting is defined as dispensing or scattering in all directions; spreading widely. As individuals, what are we broadcasting through our thinking?

The Seal Song

The Northern Isles did not yield us such a rich harvest of song as did those farther to the west and south, possibly because they were so much larger and thus more difficult to canvas. To Barra, therefore, but twelve miles in circumference, we crossed most frequently. It was there in the summers of 1920, '23, etc.

I had the good fortune, guided again by my staunch friend Annie Johnson, to find a fruitful source of still unstored song in the small, remote township of North Bay. The singer there, whose wealth of song finally decided the need for further publications, was a grand old man known among the folk as "Beau Shomhairle Bhig," her formal title being Mrs. McKinnon.

North Bay was a good six-and-a-half to seven miles from our headquarters at Castle Bay, over the rocks by the east or through the great stretches of sand by the west. In August 1923 Ruth Waddell, "cellist," who was visiting the Isle, came with me on my first visit; and we found the singer quietly seated in her own cottage alone.

In a state of rare ecstatic musicalness she sang song after song in such rapid succession that we could neither note nor remember any of them. So we had to turn homeward without any record of our experience, and I vowed to get my graphophone sent to me as soon as possible. On the second visit, Mrs. Johnson came with me, and she noted the words while I noted the tunes with pencil and paper.

One other adventure in Barra at that time. . . As I was walking back along the western shore from my second visit to the old singer at North Bay, I chanced on Ruth Waddell and her sister Maimie (violinist) as they rested on the sands in the warm afternoon sun. Glorious of the rest, I lay down between them. We were some distance from the water's edge, parallel with which ran a long line of skerries, reefs that are covered at high tide. On the skerries lay baskets of seals—a number of the great grey seals—seals that visit these isles only at intervals. My friends, great enthusiasts for the Hebridean songs—they use their own fine stringed instrument—rangements for their students—said to me: "Sing them the 'Sail-woman's Sea-Joy.'" In the great stretch of the four miles of white sands running north and south there was no sign of human presence, no movement save that of the seals. I raised myself only on my elbow—happily I did not show myself erect—and sang to this strange far-away audience the first phrase of a ballad of the Hebrides, a sea-song, a sponse from the seal rocks. Like a fusillade, single note after single note came from each seal in succession from the southerly end of the reefs to the north.

Then, from out a few seconds of intense silence, came a beautiful solo voice which sang to us a phrase we had never heard before. I had my pencil and paper in hand on which I had been noting the songs of "Beau Shomhairle Bhig." I noted the seal air at once, and showing it to the cellist and violinist asked, "Is that so?" they answered, "That is so." The voice of the seal was so beautiful (of a rich mezzo-soprano quality) and the cantabile so perfect, that I should almost have believed I had been dreaming but for the corroborating of my two musician fellow-hearers. What did it mean? Did they take me for another seal?—From "A Life of Song," by MARY KENNEDY-FRANK.

ing, our speech, and our deeds? Are we the dispersers of envy, greed, strife, hatred, fear, dishonesty, and a host of kindred evils, such as sickness, suffering, sorrow, misery; or are we expressing true humanity through unselfish love for our fellow-men, through honesty, trustworthiness, confidence in the right, temperance, purity, cheerfulness, and all that is beautiful and good?

The responsibility for right thinking is an individual one. Within our hearts are found our motives for good or for evil. The Scriptures tell us that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he;" and Jesus emphasized the necessity of keeping the thought pure when he said, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth." Here Christian Science becomes invaluable to all. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 4): "All Science is Christian Science; the Science of the Mind that is God, and of the universe as His idea, and their relation to each other. Its only power to heal is its power to do good, not evil." This Science teaches us how to cease to think wrong or evil thoughts, and how to entertain right or good thoughts, which reflect God, divine Mind.

Having studied the Christian Science Lesson-Sermons, and having proved in daily living what he has learned, the student comes to the Christian Science church service not merely to get something, but also to give, to reflect the understanding of Truth thus gained. Right thinking about God, man, and God's universe is a healing influence, going out to heal and to save mankind. Joyously one receives and expresses the truth; for he knows that, as our Leader says (Science and Health, p. 79), "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us."

It is as natural for God's children to think and to do good as it is for the bird to sing, or for the flower to express beauty and fragrance. If the bird and the flower have their part in brightening the world, can mankind afford to do less? What are we expressing in our prayers, in our office, or home? Is it joy, gratitude, service, humanity, honesty, faith, temperance, love? Then we are faithful to the truth in thought and in deed.

"Make channels for the streams of love. Where they may broadly run; And love has overflowing streams, To fill them every one."

"But if at any time we cease Such channels to provide, The very founts of love for us Will soon be parched and dried."

"For we must share, if we would keep That blessing from above: Cease to give, we cease to have, Such is the law of love."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

David of Number Ten

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

DAVID GRAHAM whistled softly as he walked up the hill path, his books under his arm. "Hope I have that Cicero to suit Mr. Chadwick today," he said to himself. "I certainly don't have to study hard enough at it. When you're the whole class, you've got to have your lessons in good shape, all right."

Deer Park, the village nearest the Graham farm, offered to its pupils only the first and second years of high school work. After that, the more ambitious students went to the nearest high school at Belleville. David had hoped and expected to go there, too, but the year had not been a good one for the farmers in the vicinity, and the Graham had reluctantly abandoned the plan of sending David to Belleville that year. The family had been so disappointed that David had felt obliged to make the best of the situation and to hide the best of the situation from his friends.

"I know what I can do," he had announced. "I'll see if I can get Mr. Chadwick to help me with my lessons. He used to be a teacher, you know, and maybe he'll let me do chores in return for lessons."

Mr. Chadwick had been very ready to make such an arrangement. He had retired from teaching and thoroughly enjoyed the work of running his small farm, but he also enjoyed spending some time with his books. Then, too, he liked David and was glad to help him.

Today Mr. Chadwick went through the lessons with unusual swiftness, as if he were eager to finish. It was evident that he had had news of some sort. "You've been doing good work this winter, David," he said, when lessons were over. "I have enjoyed every minute of it, and I'm sure you will be glad to continue."

David looked up anxiously. Mr. Chadwick must have been called away, or perhaps he had undertaken new duties and couldn't go on taking the time to help his young neighbor. How would he get on with his studies now, David wondered.

"I think we've managed pretty well, excepting that we haven't been able to do very much with laboratory courses."

"Some of the equipment we've fixed up has done well, sir," said David. "And talk about field trips! I've learned a lot about botany and zoology and physical geography on those walks of ours."

"Maybe so," returned his tutor, "but it will be better for you to work with other boys, I think—organized classes and games and—"

David drew a quick breath. Could it be possible that there was a way for him to get to school this year after all?

Oakton School. "I had a letter this morning from an old friend of mine, Mr. Denison, who is at the head of the Oakton School for Boys, where I used to teach. Many schools, you know, have scholarships for deserving students, and the Oakton school has one or two. There is a scholarship available for the second semester and I should like to have you go down for an examination, if you would like to."

David's shining eyes showed how much he would like to, and Mr. Chadwick smiled as he said, "Go down now and talk it over with your father and mother, and if they approve we'll set to work in earnest, reviewing for the examination."

During the days that followed, David worked hard at his books. "I want you to do well, David. It would never do for you to go down to Mr. Denison's school and show them that I had lost my ability to teach," said Mr. Chadwick with a little smile. And David packed up his books after his final visit. "And I'm sure, David, that though your training has been somewhat different from that of the other boys, you can make a place for yourself at Oakton."

"I'll do my best, sir," said David resolutely. But as the train carried him flying over the hills and prairies and through the big towns, he began to feel that he would be very glad to see the examination was over. After all, the boys in the junior year at Oakton had had two and a half years of the finest instruction, with modern equipment and new books and methods. Could he pass an examination that would put him in the junior class? And if he could pass the examination, could he hope to hold his own with the boys he found there? And would he know how to act at a school like Oakton?

A tall young man met David at the station. "I'm Mr. Gaynor from the Oakton school," he explained, and he talked pleasantly as they walked up the hill, through the school grounds and down the long corridors of Hobart Hall, the dormitory.

"Boys," he said, as he opened a door and entered a cheerful study, "this is David Graham, who is to take the scholarship examination. David, tonight you are to stay with George Hodgson and Donald MacGregor."

"Otherwise known as 'Bun' and 'Scotchey,'" explained one of the boys with a grin, when Mr. Gaynor had gone.

"Sit, you must have been keen on studying," said the other boy frankly. "Those scholarship exams are 'no picnic.' As David sat reading his examination questions the next morning, he agreed with Scotchey that the scholarship examination was no picnic; but he had worked hard at his lessons that winter, and Mr. Chadwick had given him excellent tutoring. He settled down to work, thinking out each question and writing down the answers with care.

and Scotchey looked somewhat disturbed at this. But just then a girl entered the gymnasium and told David that Mr. Denison wished to see him, and David forgot all about the gymnasium as he hurried off.

Half an hour later he entered the study where Bun and Scotchey were sitting.

"You've made it!" shouted Bun. "Now I wonder where you're going to live."

"Mr. Gaynor will be along soon, and tell us," said Scotchey, and in answer to David's inquiring look, he added, "Mr. Gaynor, who met you at the train last night, teaches botany and zoology and does some coaching. He lives here on our corridor and keeps us in order."

"He has a job on his hands," laughed Bun, and then straightened suddenly, as a quiet voice said, "Right you are, George." Mr. Gaynor was smiling a little as he went on. "As you have already made friends with George and Donald, David, you'll be glad, no doubt, to know that you are to share this study-suite—Number Ten."

"And the other fellows—will they be back to Number Ten, Mr. Gaynor?" asked Bun eagerly.

"Franklin Prime and Douglas Johnston will have their old rooms and share the study with you, but John Wyatt has been transferred to the left wing, and David is to have his room."

David saw that the boys looked very sober at this, and he was somewhat troubled as he went out with Mr. Gaynor to get his books.

He had taken his books to his room and was looking them over when a commotion in the study made him evidently returned from their between-semester trip home, and Bun and Scotchey were making explanations.

"No, old Jack is going to be transferred to the left wing," said Bun. "The new scholarship boy is quartered here with us."

"Oh, say, what are we going to do without old Jack?" cried a new voice. "He kept us all up to the mark."

"Yes, and how is Number Ten going to shine in athletics if Jack isn't here?" added another. "I hope the new boy is good at athletics."

"He has never seen a gym before," said Scotchey, and there was a short silence.

David's ears were burning. "They don't know that I've come back with my books," he told himself, "and naturally the fellows want to know about me."

"Well, where in the world has he lived?" demanded one of the newcomers.

"On a farm somewhere, and gone to a small village school," explained Bun. "He's a good sort, though, and he must be good in class work or he'd never have made the scholarship."

"Yes, but we need more than that if Number Ten is to be kept up to its old record. Why, we were leading the Juniors in athletics and we each had some special outside interest, and with old Jack's help our grades were pretty good. And the five of us were going to work together to get up something for Founder's Day."

"And old Jack always knows what to do. I don't see how we're going to get along without him."

David took his cap and went quietly out of his room and down the corridor. He wanted to get outside, where he could think. For a moment he almost wished that he had not passed the scholarship examination. "I thought it would be such a wonderful thing to be here at Oakton school," he thought, "but it seems I'm just putting one boy out of his place and disappointing a lot of other boys. I wish they had quartered me somewhere else."

Then he straightened suddenly, as he had a way of doing when he was resolving on a course of action. "Mr. Gaynor and Mr. Denison must have known what they were doing when they put me here," he thought, "so my job is to do the best I can to take 'old Jack's' place—or, he remembers Mr. Chadwick's words of advice, 'to make a place for myself.'"

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(To Be Continued)

The Adventures of Waddles



I MET TO PLAN WITH OTHER DRAKES A LANDING FIELD, AND SET THE STAKES.

WHILE WORKING WITH OUR USUAL VIM, WE HEARD THE VOICE OF GANDER JIM.

IT SEEMS, SAID HE, YOU ALL FORGET DUCKS ONLY LAND WHERE IT IS WET.

SAID I, "WHILE THAT IS TRUE, OLD CHAP, THIS FIELD PUTS DRAKEVILLE ON THE MAP."

The Mail Bag

Dear Editor:

I am a Japanese boy, 16 years of age. I live in Osaka, the largest industrial city in Japan, having a population of over 2,000,000. I began to study English when I was but 12, as most Japanese boys do nowadays, in the senior class of primary school. You may perhaps be surprised how enthusiastically English is being studied here in Japan when I tell you that English is one of the most important compulsory subjects in school, from the senior class of grammar school up to the university.

And we flatter ourselves that we Japanese boys know a little more of America and other English-speaking countries than boys and girls of other countries do of Japan and us Japanese!

My Daddy has long been a subscriber to the Monitor and the paper is mailed to us every week, several copies at a time. I enjoy reading the Young Folks' Page each week and I have found it extremely interesting and instructive. I am also very much interested in reading the letters of my uncles scattered all over the world that appear in the Mail Bag column.

Today is the fifth of May—a very auspicious day for my Japanese boys, as it is our Boys' Festival. Every family having a boy or boys, throughout the length and breadth of the country, joins in this gigantic celebration. The festival is very quaint and I am sure you would all like to know more about it.

My Daddy has set up a bamboo pole about 50 feet high in our garden

on the top of which is attached a string, and floating from this is a toy car of enormous size, made of cloth. As it is hollow, it soon fills with air and easily floats in the breeze. In every village and town a large number of these huge fish are seen swimming in the clear blue sky, and it is an interesting and inspiring sight.

The carp is the symbol of Japanese boyhood. Perhaps you are even a little hazy as to its location. It is time to remedy this defect, for this little country is certainly one of the most vigorous and progressive in

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Dear Editor:

WOOLEN TRADE IN SCOTLAND STILL QUIET

**Tweed Business Fair—Finer
Worsted in Good Demand
—Call for Novelties**

HAWICK, Scot.—There is as yet little improvement in the Scottish seed trade. Business of the spring season has been only a trifle better than the whole, because while a number of manufacturers had little difficulty in disposing of their seed, many of them were only intermittently employed.

There is a considerable number of repeat orders for the next winter season have been received by those firms who make the better class cloths, and this is a sign of a better demand for trends that it is, a yard, than for those made of 12 and 14.

Most of the orders are for the United States and mid-Europe, and a large proportion of the goods are being exported to have been placed on Russian account.

The manufacturers who have been in the market showing their new ranges for the spring have met with a fair amount of success. The finer classes of goods are doing well, and are selling up. While chevils are also wanted, they are not being selected to the

All the merchants are looking for novelties, and the highly decorated cloths are receiving most attention. On this occasion there is no trouble in regard to prices, which appear to have found a level on which both manufacturer and merchant are agreed.

Costly hosiery and under-wear manufacturers are not burdened with orders just now. The changeable weather and the unsettled political situation have been detrimental to steady business. A considerable number of workers are on short time.

The chief demand for the moment, so far as it exists, is for special lines. In the fancy goods section, however, the demand is for the ordinary line of business is being done in home and foreign markets in ladies' pull-overs, cardigans, jumpers, costumes, and all the latest novelties in dress-making. Some manufacturers of these fabrics are still working extra hours.

DIVIDENDS

Chase National Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on June 15.

Equity Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, both payable on June 15.

Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, both payable on June 15.

Merchants & Miners Transportation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable on June 25 to stock of record June 15.

Commercial Union Trust Company declared the regular quarterly preferred

dividend of \$1.35 per share, payable July 15 to stock of record July 15.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company declared the special dividend of \$4 and the regular dividend of \$1.50, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17. The company also declared a special contribution from Hartford Accident & Indemnity, owned by Hartford Fire Insurance.

Home Insurance Company declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable July 1 to stock of record July 15. The stock on \$2 annual basis. Previously, the corporation had been paying \$1 quarterly.

Industrial Bank of New York declared quarterly. Previous announcement of regular dividend of \$1 and extra of 50 cents was in error.

Knickerbocker Motor Car Corporation declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15. The quarterly stock dividend of 2% per share will be paid Aug. 1 to stock of record payable on the above date.

Long Island City Water Supply declared the quarterly Class A dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Long Island City Water Supply declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the Class A, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15. The quarterly stock dividend of 2% per share will be paid on the regular cumulative preferred and \$1.50 on the common.

Long Island City Water Supply declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 to stock of record July 15 to stock of record July 15.

Long Island City Water Supply declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 each on the first preferred and \$1.50 each on the second preferred to stock of record June 15.

Long Island City Water Supply declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45% on the new preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

The Chase National Bank has declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the capital stock of the bank, and the board of directors of Chase Securities Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 share on the capital stock of the corporation. Both dividends are payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Lyons (City) 6s '34.....	99%
Marseilles (City) 6s '34.....	100
Meridionale El 5s '37.....	87 1/2

Plimken-Detroit Axle Company.—Declared quarterly dividends of 12 1/2 cents on the stock and the usual extra of 5 cents, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Beacon Trust Company, Boston.—Declared quarterly dividends of 12 1/2 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Foundries.—Declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 15.

Preferred.—Payable June 25 to stock of record June 15.

Water Company, Boston.—Declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred A, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Dupont Sulfur Corporation.—Declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Superior Traction Company.—Declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Central Trust Company, Cambridge.—Declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23. This represents an increase of 100 percent over \$12 to \$18 a share.

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

Presenting a table of capitalization, earnings and other information on Boston banks, the Boston Herald says: "The Knox & Co. of New York and Boston, in its opinion that banking as an opportunity neglected because of the recent overvaluation of the market, has decided to feel that the stocks of Boston banks and trust companies, representing out of the financial centers of the United States, are a more favorable opportunity similar to those of the previous years by New York bank issues."

BIRMINGHAM OIL COMPANY, LTD.

LONDON.—Burmah Oil Company, Ltd. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of £1,109,000. In one of the largest sums, depreciation and reserves for insurance and expenditures, etc. After £261,000 is preferred, the balance for London dividends of £59,541, balance was £288,459. The directors recommended, forward, made total of £750,625. From this sum the directors recommended final dividend of £1,000,000. The balance of £99,541, be paid June 14, leaving £151,081 to be carried forward.

JEWEL TEA COMPANY SALES

CHICAGO.—Sales of Jewel Tea Company for the first five months of 1928, were \$1,312,258 compared with \$1,262,536 for the same period of 1927, an increase of 3.9 per cent. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1928, sales were \$5,000,000 compared with \$4,688,471, compared with \$4,688,471 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1927, an increase of \$311,529, or 6.6 per cent.

BUDD WHEEL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.—Budd Wheel Co. Co. reports for the first five months of 1928, sales of \$1,000,000 compared with \$925,000 for the same period of 1927, an increase of 8 per cent.

BANK OF INDIA RATE REDUCED

CALCUTTA.—The Imperial Bank of India reduced its bank rate to 8 per cent from 9 per cent. The latter rate had been in effect since May 5.

Typical Offering

THE OXFORD
six story elevator apartment

BRONXVILLE KNOLLS
at Fleetwood Station, on the Harlem Division of
the New York Central—28 minutes from Grand
Central Station—60 trains daily.

Property appraised by Fish & Marvin at \$512,000
Capitalized at \$470,000

FINANCING:
The cost of the completed property to

Oxidation Participation Ownership Corporation	\$470,000
Mortgage by Westchester Title & Trust Company	278,000
(No amortization)	
Capitalized equity	\$105,000

The Corporation has completely financed the equity above the mortgage by the issuance of 1,950 shares of preferred stock and 3,900 shares common stock.

The SANSHAW SECURITY CORPORATION will retain 50% of the common stock as a deferred interest in the Oxford Corporation.

The SANSHAW SECURITY CORPORATION offers to investors 1,950 units consisting of one share of preferred stock, 6% cumulative, par value \$100 and one share of common stock no par value, at the

price of \$100 per unit	
ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME	
AND EXPENDITURES:	
Rebates	\$91,495
Expenditures	\$5,762
Net Income	\$85,733
Dividend on Preferred Stock (1st year)	11,700
Surplus available for redemption of Preferred Stock (1st year)	\$74,033

SANSHAW SECURITY CORPORATION

122 East 42nd St., New York City
Please send me copy of your book "SANSHAW"
Name
Address

MONEY MARKET

The following quotations follow:	
	Boston New
Loans—renewal rate	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Commercial paper	6
Builders' loans	6
Terra Loans	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Money	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
On Loans—	
ninety days	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
to six months.....	9

silver in New York	51 3/4c
silver in London	51d
gold in London	84s11 1/2d 8

Clearing House Figures		
	Boston	New
Deposits	\$81,000,000	\$1,322
Chicago today	\$1,000,000	1,181
St. Louis	31,000,000	165
Chicago today	31,000,000	129

In selecting the trust in which to place your investments, the character and experience of the management should be the first consideration. In this trust the officers and directors, aided by foremost investment counsel, are men of wide experience in business and finance. A booklet with complete information sent on request.

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GLARY AND
EVERY DESCIP.
TION OF INSURANCE
AT LOWEST RATES

**SECOND SITUATION
MUCH IMPROVED**

atives of Germany and the Allied
ers is the greatest step toward
ld stabilization since the Locarno
ference in 1925. This is the view
the First National Corporation of

tion, which emphasizes that "this element eliminates former uncertainty, in that foreign bonds, particularly European issues, may be purchased now with confidence that prices are favorable."

The scaling down in the amount of money Germany must pay from the new holding of \$125,000,000 to \$100,000,000 is also a factor.

F. J. Carrig & Company
Incorporated

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
 One of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel
 today for the 11 months ended April
 1929, shows a continuation of the
 steadily increasing trend of earnings
 which has prevailed since opening of
 the hotel in June 1927. With an 18 per cent

[illegible]

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

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Smart New Sleeveless Frocks

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ALBANY

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New York

ALBANY

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Who? MADAME TUSSAUD (Too-so).
Where: France and England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A maker of figures in wax and the founder of "Madame Tussaud's Exhibition," which may still be visited in Baker Street, London. The girl was born at Bernes, daughter of an army officer named Groscholtz; but it so happened that she had an uncle, John Christopher Curtius, who could fashion the most wonderfully lifelike figures in wax that anyone had ever seen. He was known to the fashionable world of Paris, later moving there and taking with him his small niece who soon became the most adept of his pupils. In those days men in the government, ladies at the court, alike desired to see themselves modeled in wax. Young Marie Groscholtz's hands were never still and she even went to stay at Versailles to instruct Madame Elizabeth, sister of the King, in her art. During the period of the French Revolution she was often sent for to reproduce the likenesses of leaders and victims of that uprising.

At length Madame Tussaud, who had been under suspicion and imprisoned during the Terror, desiring to leave France, secured Napoleon's permission to take her collection to London. The figures were shown first in the Strand, then at Hanover Square Rooms. Sometimes she traveled with them through the provinces and once, while crossing to Ireland, the ship was wrecked and she lost the figures every one. Nothing daunted, she quietly began all over again, returned to London in 1833 and opened her exhibition in Baker Street.

Today many visitors to the English capital, especially the children, feel they have not been conscientious sightseers unless they have made a pilgrimage to Baker Street and gazed upon the somewhat tawdry and bedraggled forms of the celebrated and the great. Few, however, pause to recall Madame Tussaud herself, who fashioned and collected the original wax figures: Madame Tussaud, friend of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Lafayette and of Mirabeau.

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A Quotation for Today

WORK your own work, not descending to imitation, which is but endeavoring to do the work which has been given someone else to do.—ANON.

The Mail Bag

(Continued from The Young Folks' Page)

orate celebrations on the fifth of May, but I am afraid space would not allow me to write further. My parents and sisters and other well-wishers of my brother and myself have just finished the elaborate preparations for the festival. This evening we will partake of specially baked cakes and a daintily cooked dinner. We shall spend the whole day in pleasant rest, singing and merrymaking to our heart's content.

If any boys across the vast ocean care to know about our festival and many other interesting things about our Japan, please write me as soon as you can. I shall be very glad to hear from such friends and I promise to reply with an interesting letter.

Please excuse, dear editor, the very poor English in which this letter is written and I hope that when I shall write you again I will have made some progress in the study of English.

[We think your letter does you great credit, Ichiro. And thank you for your interesting description of the Boys Festival.—Ed.]

Sydney, Australia
Dear Editor:

In March, 1928, I wrote to the Mail Bag asking for correspondents and I received replies from boys in all corners. This letter is to thank the Mail Bag for all the good friends I have made, and to express my gratitude for the Christian Science Monitor and for its helpful and interesting articles. Several of my pen friends are not young at all (in years) so I see the big people read the Mail Bag with just as much interest as the young ones.

D. W.
Radcliffe, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the letters, and thought I ought to write one to show my appreciation. The Monitor is so interesting that I can hardly say which of the articles I like the best.

I should like to tell you about the Manchester Ship Canal. Manchester is a large trading center just seven miles from Radcliffe, the town in which I live. It is noted for the great cotton industry. The Manchester Ship Canal is the greatest of its kind. The big ships come from Liverpool to Eastham, and along the Ship Canal to Manchester, to unload or to load.

I am 16 years of age, and attend a Christian Science Society in Bury, three miles from my home. I am thankful for the Sunday school, and the Wednesday evening meetings. I should be pleased to write to any girl of my age, particularly to one in Boston who attends The Mother Church, The First Church for Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, as I should like to know more about it. I am interested in sewing, drawing, and games.

Ada C.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

Some time ago I wrote to the Mail Bag, asking for a French correspondent. I have received no answer, and have come to the conclusion that I was too particular. I have attended the Sunday School of Second Church in Minneapolis ever since I was old enough, and am very much interested in the Monitor, and the Mail Bag especially. I am nearly 17 years old. I should like to thank Lily T. of Manchester, England, for the verse she quoted in her letter in the issue of Dec. 27. It has been of great help to me, but I am sorry to say that I have lost track of that issue.

Sauha has, of course, long since claimed me for an admirer, especially since a friend of ours has a dog she calls Sauha, because she looks so much like the Snubs of the Monitor.

My sister has been corresponding for a year with a little German girl

and she told me the very same news I asked you not to repeat to anyone, because, I promised Mrs. Sprig-I wouldn't tell her.

"But Mrs. Budd promised me she wouldn't tell I told her."

"Oh, well, never mind. I told her I wouldn't tell you she had told me she had told her."—Passing Show.

And sure enough, we had landed in a strange city. But most everybody seemed to know us and was as friendly as could be.

And then, took us into a big high building and gave me enough food for two pups my size and wow! wasn't it good?

I Record only the Sunny Hours



Southern Hospitality

Atlanta, Ga.
FOR business reasons, a man and his wife left their northern home to come to this city. While awaiting the arrival of their household necessities, they established themselves in a small furnished apartment. The day they did so, a strange thing happened.

A woman came to their door, accompanied by the driver of a large white car. He carried a well-filled basket which the woman presented to the new arrivals, explaining that it was Atlanta's welcome to them. The basket contained bread, butter, bacon, eggs, sugar, flour, potatoes, milk—in fact, everything necessary to the preparation of a first meal.

Learning that the couple had no acquaintances in the city, the woman offered to come to their bidding to drive them to the various stores for shopping and to assist them in making any personal contacts they desired. Before leaving, she presented them tickets for that week's attraction at one of the leading theaters. To their expressions of surprise and gratitude she replied that her activities were sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, and that the same welcome was extended to as many newcomers as possible.

It was the lonely northerners' first participation in true southern hospitality.

In Lighter Vein

Explained

Teacher: "Parse the sentence. 'Tom married Jane.'"
Boy: "Tom's a noun because he's the name of something; married's a conjunction because it joins Tom to Jane; and Jane's a verb because she governs the noun."



FOR HOME SHAVERS: The head barber's phone-records and attachment give perfect illusion.

Correct!

"Name six wild animals found in Africa."
"Two lions and four tigers." — Pages Gales (Yverdon).

Following Suit

Client: "But I warn you I cannot pay for this suit for three months."
"Oh, that does not matter in the least."

"When will it be ready?"
"In about three months' time." — Dorfbarber (Berlin).

The Last Straw

On the road to Mossel Bay a motorist had occasion to crawl under his car to do a small repair. A herd of cows came by in charge of a boy.

As the last one passed the car the boy called out: "All right, mister, you can come out. They won't hurt you now." — Montreal Star.

And So It Goes

"Good morning, Mrs. Betts. Oh, I say, I saw Mrs. Budd this morning and she told me the very same news I asked you not to repeat to anyone, because, I promised Mrs. Sprig-I wouldn't tell her."

"But Mrs. Budd promised me she wouldn't tell I told her."

"Oh, well, never mind. I told her I wouldn't tell you she had told me she had told her."—Passing Show.

Odds and Ends

Lantern Fish

The lantern fish gets its name from the row of phosphorescent cells on each side of its body. It usually remains in the deep sea, some species coming to the surface at night or in stormy weather.

Marks Then and Now

While the present value of a 1923 Reichsmark note for 1,000,000,000,000 is only worth about 25 cents today, there would not be enough gold in the world to redeem it at the present value.

British Sky-scaper

The tallest building in the British Empire is reported to be the Royal York Hotel at Toronto, Canada, which is 23 stories high.

Fume to Parchment

Calcium obtained from the fumes of soft coal is used in making parchment lamp shades and fiber trunks.

Ripening Fruit by Gas

By the use of ethylene gas, green fruit and vegetables can be ripened in a few hours.

College Expenses

Only 60 per cent of the total expenditures in colleges and universities goes for salaries.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Belgium Elects and Looks Ahead

THE recent Belgian elections brought only slight changes in the party contingents in the Chamber of Deputies. The election was held under a system of proportional representation, and there was therefore no possibility that the three-cornered contests could work to the disadvantage or advantage of particular candidates, as was the case in Great Britain. The Roman Catholic Party (including the Christian Democrats) elected seventy-six deputies as against the seventy-eight who were successful in 1925. The Socialists lost eight seats and now have only seventy. The Liberal contingent went up from twenty-three to twenty-eight. The Frontists—who form the extreme Flemish Conservative Party, demand the autonomy of the Flemish section of the country and equality of Flemish with French in the army—gained five seats and have eleven deputies. There will be one Communist instead of two and one deputy is allied with no party.

Since the last election—on April 4, 1925—Belgium has had several Cabinets. Immediately after the election which had strengthened the parties of the Left, considerable difficulty was experienced in securing a combination that could command a majority of the Chamber. Under the presidency of Prosper Poullet, a Cabinet was formed composed of Socialists and of Flemish Christian Democrats which, supported by the Right of the Roman Catholic Party, lasted until May, 1926. The Belgian franc was steadily declining and a ministry of national union was deemed necessary. This was formed under Henri Jaspar and remained in office for a year and a half. Its supporters were the Roman Catholics, the Socialists and the Liberals. The task of stabilizing the currency was successfully accomplished, but the Socialists wished a military service law of six rather than eight months, and withdrew from the Cabinet. From November, 1927, down to the present time there has been a reshaped Jaspar Cabinet supported by the Roman Catholics, Liberals and Flemish Christian Democrats.

Three questions are now to the fore: the imposition of new taxes, the perfection of the social insurance laws which it is hoped to accomplish synchronously with the celebration of the centenary next year of Belgian independence, and the extremely delicate matter of language. There is little in dispute between the parties in respect of the first two problems. Language and race difficulties, however, cut across political organizations. The Roman Catholic Party is divided into Flemish Democrats and Walloon Democrats. The Socialist Party is composed of a Walloon majority group which is anti-clerical and anti-Marxian, and a Flemish minority group which is friendly with the Catholics and more radical. The constituency of the Liberal Party is largely French. At the moment the language difficulty is of particular importance in the public administration. Should the attempt be made to reduce the bilingual personnel to the indispensable minimum, the services to include an equal number of Walloon and Flemish functionaries? Should there be provincial and communal autonomy to decide by universal suffrage on the choice of a language? Various compromises on this matter were discussed during the campaign. Various maneuvers looked to interparty collaboration or intraparty after the election.

A combination of Liberals and Roman Catholics has been discussed, and would give a numerical majority of deputies to support the Cabinet. The difficulty is that the party groups are not disciplined units which vote together. Mr. Jaspar, however, has declared against a tripartite administration such as he had before November, 1927. On the other hand, it is argued that the centenary of independence should be marked by a ministry of national union and by party truces. For the last two years Belgium has enjoyed considerable prosperity. Voters are less inclined to swing violently from one party to another during prosperous periods. This disinclination was responsible for the fact that the results of the recent elections showed no startling changes. The same Cabinet combinations which have been tried since 1925 are again possible and likely.

A Venerable Word!

TERCENTENARY is rather a neat little word, and Massachusetts has adopted it to describe a celebration it proposes to hold in 1930. Incidentally the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Corporation, which has in hand the promotion of the event, is receiving numerous inquiries as to whether it really is a bona fide dictionary word, why some other word was not used, what is the meaning of it and particularly how the tongue should handle it when one desires to tell a neighbor what Massachusetts is planning to celebrate.

It is agreed that tercentenary is not an ordinary word. It has class. Among the very common words it undoubtedly is a total stranger. It has been long associated with events of 300 years ago and thereby has gained considerable standing in word society. In fact, it is among the who's who in words. It is not a word that is commonly used, because one does not often feel the need for it. One would have little use for it in buying groceries; in fact, one should avoid groceries that have even a suspi-

cion of relationship. But the Tercentenary Corporation has been called upon to answer so many questions that it finally has issued a bulletin on the word.

The corporation announces that tercentenary is pronounced with a rather snappy accent on the second syllable and that as an adjective it describes something "consisting of, or relating to, 300 years." As a noun the corporation finds that tercentenary is "a function commemorating a 300th anniversary or the period of 300 years." "Why tercentenary rather than tricentenary or tricentennial?" the corporation is asked. Because the authorities "indicate that tercentenary is better usage," it replies.

Unfinished Business

DEVELOPMENTS in the United States Senate, where the House tariff bill is being considered, and in the House, where the proposed reapportionment measure approved by the Senate is being discussed, emphasize the fact that two vitally important matters have fallen under the heading "unfinished business." Last week the Senate, by a vote of forty-eight to twenty-nine, approved the plan to continue the counting of aliens in the forthcoming decennial census, thus including that portion of the population in the totals upon which apportionment of congressional representation are based. The question now is as to the approval of this method by the House.

It is pointed out that if the decision of the Senate, which follows precedent, is adhered to, the application of the rule will give to one western state, California, and to five eastern states, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, an increased representation. Massachusetts would gain two, New York four, and the others one each in votes in the House of Representatives. On the other hand, because of the fact that the total representation is to remain as at present in any event, the following states, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma, would lose one representative each.

There is little need to call attention to the obvious fact that the people of those commonwealths which would be obliged to surrender a portion of their voting strength in Congress to states boasting a larger alien population than their own do not regard the prospect with equanimity. It would be difficult to persuade them that their interests are properly safeguarded when legislators invested with power indirectly derived from alien populations, which have no power to delegate, enact tariff laws, or laws providing funds or means for the encouragement or stabilization of agriculture.

But beyond and apart from the considerations mentioned, there is the equally vital matter of population totals, which affect and substantially determine the ratio of state representations in national political conventions and in the Electoral College. Are alien residents who are not citizens to have, in a measure, a controlling vote in these representative bodies when they do not display sufficient interest in governmental affairs to take the necessary steps to qualify themselves as voters?

The Senate, denied the privilege of initiating revenue legislation, is exercising its defined powers by interposing specific objections to some of the schedules in the House tariff bill. As was expected, there is indicated serious opposition to some of the increases which the House has approved. To begin with, the Senate has decided to hold open hearings on the measure. This is a departure from the usual procedure, and it may be that the opportunity is thus given to opponents of the proposed increases to lay their case before the public. It may be that the popular disapproval of the House bill has strengthened the hands of the objectors to tariff increases sufficiently to convince the Senate majority that it would be prudent to amend many of the sections and thus avoid the possibility of a White House veto.

There are encouraging indications that the present Congress, whatever else it may endeavor to do, will find, now or later, that it must proceed in obedience to the mandate under which it operates. Between it and the voters of the United States stands a President who, has no illusions as to the tenor of the warrant of authority which he holds from the people. Any laws which bear the seal of his official approval will, it is safe to believe, be equally acceptable to a large majority of those in whose behalf he has undertaken to act.

Looking to Air Traffic Control

APPLICATION by a young and enthusiastic air concern for permission to run an aviation field within the boundaries of a quiet residential college town of Massachusetts was rejected by the voters, partly for the familiar reason that airplanes at present are noisy, and partly for reasons of municipal interest which probably in some degree concern all communities that have the airfield problem immediately or distantly in hand.

It was argued by the opposition that air travel, considering the remarkable achievements of the automobile industry, is on the eve of similarly bewildering developments; that vast streams of capital will soon be pouring into it; that many large concerns will devote their resources to the making of air machines and maintaining air services; and that as a natural consequence an increasing value will attach to the franchise awarded whenever space for an airport is given into private hands.

The voters were advised not lightly to part with so important a franchise, which would virtually mean relinquishing all control of the operations of the airfield—for once the franchise had been granted there appeared to be little legal control remaining to the town—but rather to bide their time, watch developments, and, if finally an airfield appeared desirable, open it as a municipal enterprise, or at least as an enterprise in which municipal control was in some measure assured.

There can be little doubt that the city or town that allows an uncontrolled airfield to begin operations in its midst has small conception of what position it may find itself in after two or three decades. If the lesson of the growth of motoring has been learned, society will look far ahead into the maturer years of this thriving

infant industry, act cautiously, and establish what control it may while the newcomer is still amenable.

Certain it is, in view of the rapid multiplication of mechanical aids to physical comfort and convenience, that any control tending to safeguard the peaceful countryside and the quiet residential districts cannot be effected too soon.

Dawes and Chicago Both Win

GENERAL DAWES can now sail for his distinguished post as Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James's with the proud consciousness that he has triumphed in one of the most difficult jobs a man could undertake. For some time past the Chicago project for a World's Fair in 1933 seems to have been languishing. There was lack of public enthusiasm, lack of financial support. Now and again a word or two concerning it crept into the columns of the press, but so far as the country as a whole, and indeed so far as the mass of Chicagoans was concerned, the project seemed to have been relegated to obscurity, if not abandonment.

Not very long ago, General Dawes declared that before he sailed for his new post he purposed raising a \$10,000,000 guarantee toward the expenses of the fair. Anyone at all cognizant of the state of Chicago sentiment at the time he undertook this task would have doubted its accomplishment. He has, however, not merely accomplished it, but has secured a very considerable oversubscription. This fortunate outcome is not merely a tribute to the extraordinary capacity of the man who led the endeavor, but is an additional testimony to the very liberal public sentiment which is always present among Chicagoans, and which needs only to be properly stirred to manifest itself in some such striking fashion. When the question of this World's Fair was first broached, only to be greeted with general journalistic expressions to the effect that the day of world fairs had passed, the Monitor said that the same spirit which enabled Chicago in 1893 to astonish the whole world with the beauty of its White City still existed and might be relied upon for another magnificent contribution to the progress of the arts and sciences. Although for a time the project seemed to be sinking into quiescence, we have never doubted that Chicago would at the proper time awaken to the importance of its undertaking and in the end carry it to a triumphant conclusion.

The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 stands really as the beginning of an epoch of artistic and intellectual development in the United States. Its effect upon social conditions can hardly be overestimated. Its successor, to be built upon islands in the lake, fronting the city, will no doubt worthily carry on the work which was launched by the builders of the earlier city of beautiful vistas.

Slips by Shakespeare and Others

ATECHNICAL error in a picture hung in this year's Royal Academy exhibition of paintings and sculpture in London raises a problem which is of considerable moment to original effort, whether of the pen or the brush. The picture, which is by Fred Roe, shows a wireless operator tapping out an SOS message on a Morse key that has been placed by the painter the wrong way round. Mr. Roe, when informed of his mistake, would not admit it at first, so careful, it appears, had he been in getting all the technical details of the scene right. And, indeed, so complex and specialized and many-sided has modern life become that without constant supervision or even active collaboration of specialists, no artist or author can guard against occasional lapses in technical details.

That such unavoidable, though none the less regrettable, slips count but little in the ultimate estimation of the value of a work of art is amply manifested by the great number of erroneous statements found in the works of old and ancient authors, which even the most factious of modern critics would not regard as blemishes in the warp of acknowledged masterpieces of past times. Who, to quote a well-known instance, would today dream of caviling at Shakespeare for providing Bohemia with a seashore, though in his own day, no doubt, such ignorance must have added zest to the attacks on "that upstart crow" by his more enlightened university competitors? Such curious instances could be multiplied from the works of many other reputable, if not so famous, authors of antiquity in almost every country in the world.

But, it may well be asked, where is one to draw the line between the permissible and the inexcusable error in art? Slips of the pen or the brush could be, and indeed are, regarded by certain critics as "consecrated" on purely artistic grounds, but, on the other hand, no reputable critic would ever think of dissuading an author or artist from mastering his facts. Once committed, the degree with which the offense will be judged by posterity will, it may be certain, depend on the intrinsic value of the author's or artist's work. And this, perhaps, explains the paradox why an identical error is negligible in a masterpiece but inexcusable in a humbler work.

Editorial Notes

National Republic asks: "Who remembers the good old days when the dapper bartender with the waxed moustache, the red necktie and horseshoe pin was regarded as the last word in masculine splendor?" Looking over the splendid types of manhood so numerous today, one again is constrained to try to forget those "good old days."

Not the least impressive thing in connection with the new small-sized bills in the United States is that there are five kinds of bills in circulation: United States notes, Federal Reserve notes, silver certificates, gold certificates and national bank notes. The question is, what is a dollar?

British Columbia is considering statutory laws to protect its native wild flowers, which are becoming more and more the prey of predatory motorists. They need protection, everywhere. They can't run.

Tunis

AGAIN the Mediterranean is living up to its reputation for outwitting with its brilliant coloring even the postal cards. All morning we have been skirting the northern shore of Africa—a series of purplish mountains with barren patches of sand and a few scrubby trees close to the shore. Not a sign of activity anywhere. Toward noon we saw the villas that surround Carthage gleaming white in the sun. Now we have passed those and are about to disembark at La Goulette—the seaport at which we land for our visit to Tunis. Tunis, although few realize it, lies several miles inland, and we shall have to take an electric train to reach it, we are told. La Goulette is simply a getting-off place, marked chiefly by a French customs house and a few houses. We shall have to take a tender, for the boat anchors out some distance from shore.

The Arab boatmen are chattering and gesticulating wildly, as if the tender held a very precious cargo. We would like to feel that it was merely solitude for us, but somehow we cannot help but feel their interest is more in the American currency which they know will result from our visit. At the dock, we are met by a group of Arab flower sellers—a striking picture in the brilliant sunshine. Each carries an enormous woven tray upon his head, and on it is piled in reckless profusion a variety of flowers showing vivid orange and purple tones unfamiliar to us.

Our electric train is waiting for us, so we quickly buy a bunch of flowers and hurry over to get comfortable places. It is a first class European train with the inevitable plush seats facing each other and with individual crocheted dollies for each person's head to rest upon. At last we are off. The country through which we are passing is quite fertile, with frequent vineyards and still more frequent olive groves, their stunted, gnarled trunks standing out in bold relief against the blue sky. As we ride along, we try to refresh our memory a bit as to Tunisia—the province of which Tunis is the chief city.

It is a French protectorate we know, formed in 1881, when the French were obliged to send an armed force to protect their interests in Algeria from marauding hordes of Arabs. A treaty was signed in that year, providing for a government consisting of the native ruler or Bey who governs with the assistance of a tribunal of nine ministers, seven of them French, the other two native. There is also a French Minister of Foreign Affairs known as the French Resident-General. A rather lopsided, uneven distribution of power, it seems to us, but the period of peace and prosperity that has followed in the wake of the French dominion fully repays the Tunisians for their loss of power.

We leave Tunis, the capital, in a short while, but its chief export lies in another direction. From this seaport, a tremendous quantity of exports leaves—cargoes of zinc, salt, iron, lead, gypsum, phosphate and marble. Many cereals and olives are exported, as well as live stock. And the Tunisian fisheries are quite famous, yielding profitable hauls of sardine, tunny fish and sponges.

At last we begin to approach the city proper. Attractive villas with typical flat roofs mark their appearance. Our electric train brings us to the heart of the town, into a wide boulevard with an attractive park in the center and lined with shops on both sides. Again we see a miniature Paris much like Algiers, but a bit more Oriental.

We quickly pile into the waiting automobile and are driven to the Bey's palace, a sumptuous affair ornately Byzantine in decoration. Although no longer the autocrat he once was, we cannot feel very sorry for him. He seems to have retained all the luxury of his former life, while relinquishing its responsibilities to the French. Having duly marveled at the architectural beauty and furnishings, we turn to what seems far more interesting to us, the bazaars of Tunis—called the Souks (Souks). This is a series of cavern-like shops—really narrow tunnels they are, lined with little two-by-four shops that seem to be shouldering each other and trying to crowd out each other. Before each one are at least two Arabs who stick their faces into ours with an urgent invitation to inspect their goods. While they are trying to gain our attention, the Arab next door is doing his best to divert our attention from them to himself and his shop.

One feels as if one were in a little underground city, for a most miscellaneous assortment of things are on sale. In one shop one finds rare rugs—some worth several

thousands of dollars. Right next to it may be a narrow shop whose chief article of trade is Turkish slippers of rather gaudy design, much too garishly trimmed to appeal to any of us. Beside that is a shop devoted to Indian articles—rare Indian prints, handsome cashmere shawls and silks of indescribable beauty tempt our pocketbooks. After this a shop selling flashy French paste jewelry which proclaims its lack of real value at one glance, and next to it a tiny hotel in which one finds the rarest sort of perfumes—some worth several hundreds of dollars for any decent-sized bottle.

We turn to the next shop, in which is displayed hand-wrought jewelry of exquisite workmanship. Amber beads of unusual cut, sending out a gleam of liquid fire. Quaint earrings, pendants, necklaces and rings of chalcedony, jade, amber, carnelian, turquoise and other semiprecious stones. The owner of the shop speaks perfect English. Oh, yes, he has been to America—in fact, he had a little shop at the Sesquiennial Exhibit at Philadelphia two years ago. A ring of turquoise matrix intrigues us—rather crudely set, but its very crudeness appeals to us and shows it to be done entirely by hand.

Having purchased the ring, we pass on to a shop in which is displayed a motley assortment of garments. Native garments and cheap editions of Parisian fashions side by side. A native robe of rare, handwoven silk boasts the same price as a rather poorly made Parisian frock of cheap printed silk. But somehow, we feel that the cheap printed silk is going to find more favor than the other with the younger women of Tunis.

One could spend weeks in the Souks. They seem to wind on interminably this way and that. Sometimes we wonder if we shall ever find our way out again. We have no idea in what direction we came. For once we have a feeling of gratitude for our guide. He seems bent on having us inspect just certain shops of his own choosing. Sometimes he sends us past what seem to be most attractive places and brings us before a shop obviously of less quality. At last it dawns on us—he is getting a little commission, of course. How stupid of us not to have thought of that before. From now on we shall go where we please despite his arguments and look of injured innocence.

After all, this profusion of things has worn us out a bit. As we turn the next corner, we see a ray of sunlight, indicating an entrance from the out-of-doors. Despite the fact that our guide assures us we have seen nothing at all as yet, we tell him we would like to go out again into the sunlight. Emerging once more into the open, we find that it takes quite a few minutes for our eyes to become accustomed to the dazzling brilliance of the sun. We hear a shrill, plaintive piping a few feet ahead and wind our way toward it. Squatting on the curb is a snake charmer with a funny little earthen bottle in front of him.

We leave the city and begin winding upward to where the Cathedral of Carthage, together with a monastery and a small hotel, marks the site of what once was Carthage, one of the greatest maritime cities of the ages. At last we reach the pinnacle and are greeted by the French monks attached to the monastery that nestles behind the church. They invite us into the monastery museum in which is housed a remarkable collection of relics—Punic, Roman and Byzantine. We seem to be almost on top of the world. Our ship, lying in the harbor of La Goulette some miles distant, seems a speck on the horizon. Around us is a fertile strip of land, owned by the Cathedral and tilled by the monks. Down close to the sea is a fringe of palms and a number of villas, but there seems to be no activity—no people. The monk with us explains that it is a popular summer resort with the French folk of Tunis and, of course, the houses are now closed, although they are sometimes opened for week-ends.

A place of beauty it is—but such a desolate spot. It does not seem possible that this hill on which we stand once rang to the clatter of chariot wheels—once watched a gorgeous procession of men and women rich in culture and learning, passing up and down in a wide and varied avenue of activities.

Our guide again interrupts to tell us the automobiles are waiting. The sun is setting. The sea is streaked with a ruby glow. We must hurry if we are to reach town before nightfall.

V. B. S.

Notes From Geneva

THE international exhibition of airplanes which was recently held in Geneva afforded an excellent idea of the progress of aircraft in Europe. The day has not yet come when the private airplane will displace the automobile in taking the citizens of Geneva to their banks and offices. But a glance round the exhibition was sufficient to convince one that the immediate future holds many surprises in store in the development of the airplane as a means of transport. There was, for instance, the "Hunter airplane," a production from the federal factory of Thun, which suggested this thought. It is a monoplane with a Hispano-Suiza motor capable of reaching in ten minutes an altitude of over 4500 meters. Next to it stood the Blériot airplane in which the famous Swiss pilot Oscar Biedler flew over the Alps in 1911, looking very out-of-date. Another machine named The Gentleman, a monoplane belonging to the aviator Alfred Comte de Zurich, is capable of carrying a weight of 300 kilos at a speed of 130 to 170 kilometers an hour. In five minutes it can reach a height of 1000 meters. There was not room for more than a few full-sized machines in the exhibition, but the small models were hardly less interesting and the development of aircraft could be traced in this way and by means of photographs. Geneva has now become an important center in the air traffic of Europe with a daily service, when the weather permits, to Paris and London.

The Scouts movement which is becoming very popular among the youth of Switzerland held a grand fête day on May 5 in honor of its patron Saint George. The Bernese Scouts, who turned out nearly 1000 strong, held a parade in the fields of Ostermündigen to compete group by group for the Saint George's medal. Every sort of Scout exercise was performed, and the day closed with an impressive religious service. At Geneva the Scouts assembled in the park at Eaux Vives with its beautiful trees and lawns sloping to the lake. There with their parents and friends they lit a big camp fire. With the moon throwing its silver light across the lawns and the sky scattered with bright stars, the scene was one of extraordinary beauty. The Scouts were then reviewed by their commanding officer who talked to them about the ideals of duty and service which they should inscribe on their banner. Then all standing to attention round the bright light of the fire the Scouts recited their code and sang their hymn.

The city of Zurich has a pretty way of celebrating the arrival of spring, for every year, according to ancient custom, the town is decorated with flags and garlands when the first day of spring comes. There is dancing and merry-making in the fair, but the chief attraction of the festival is the procession of the guilds in their historical costumes, a procession which is followed by groups of children in fancy dress, the little ones choosing what flower or butterfly or bird they shall represent. At the close of the day a grotesque stuffed "guy" personifying winter is publicly burnt amid the ringing of bells and the cheers of the crowd.

A committee was recently formed of Swiss and foreigners to arrange a university course at Davos in order to bring students and professors of various nationalities together. The universities of Germany, France and Holland lent official support to the scheme and in the spring of 1928 the first course was inaugurated. This year it was held in March, the attendance being considerably larger than in 1928. Famous scholars such as Professor Einstein

from Germany, Brunschvicg from France, Pos from Holland, de Reynold from Switzerland and many others gave interesting lectures in their various departments. The number of students who attended these lectures showed how much they were appreciated. From Germany came twenty-six, from France twenty-four, accompanied by the president of the University of Dijon, while other countries sent smaller contingents, so that the university course at Davos brought students of many nationalities together. Similar courses will take place every year in Davos, and to promote the good work a standing committee of professors has been formed from the universities of Germany, France, Holland and Switzerland.

The Garden of Glaciers at Lucerne is almost as well known as the famous lion which represents the heroic stand of the Swiss guard in the reign of Louis XIV of France. No tourist should miss it, because it is as good as a chapter out of Charles Kingsley's famous book, "Madame How and Lady Why," for giving one a glimpse into the past, when almost the whole of Switzerland and a good part of Europe was covered by glaciers. The great rocks in the garden, with their furrows ten meters deep, once lay under the glacier of the Reuss which came down from the Gotthard, filled the whole Lake of Lucerne, extending as far as the Canton of Argovie. From this mighty glacier the melting water rushing in tumultuous torrents hollowed out an abyss underneath in which these blocks of stones were hurled as if by a mighty plow. It was in 1872 that the huge glaciated rocks, now exhibited in the garden of Lucerne, were discovered when a cellar was being dug out from some old buildings near the ground where the famous Lion monument now stands. In the following years thirty-two rocks of the same kind were discovered. Placed in picturesque disorder they now form the garden to which they give their name.

The archeologist is always busy in Switzerland and as in England he has been devoting more attention lately to the discovery of Roman remains. The latest addition to these discoveries may be seen in the museum of Frauentfeld in the Canton of Thurgovie, where, in constructing a house near Plyn on the Aedberg, some Roman graves were found. Of the remains of fifty sepulchers twenty were intact, and they yielded some valuable relics in the shape of pottery and glass beads, bronze buckles and bowls, in which the remains of a roasted chicken were found. Perhaps the most curious relic was a large earthenware plate which, cracked in two places, had been repaired with lead. The two coins of Constantine the Great which were unearthed show that the Romans had a settlement at Plyn in the fourth century.

The visit to Bern of the Queen of Holland and the Prince Consort was naturally an event in the quiet annals of that city. By the Queen's special wish there were no official receptions, but when the train by which she arrived was due, crowds of people gathered at the station and waited outside in the streets to greet the Queen, in spite of the pouring rain. The royal party were received by the Dutch Minister and the representatives of the Federal Council, and in the afternoon paid a short visit to the Parliament House where they were received by all the members of the Federal Council. The hall in which this interview took place was beautifully decorated with flowers in red, white and blue, and later there was a reception at the Dutch Legation, and on the next day the royal couple left for Montana in the Valais.